

## Suffragettes of City Are Indignant

At a Public Meeting They Demand That  
Local Members in Legislature Shall  
Explain Their Votes.

"I believe the provincial government is the agent of the liquor traffic, and I should like them to prove that they are not." These were the words used by Mrs. Wm. Grant yesterday afternoon at the public meeting called by the women of Victoria to protest against the action of the provincial government in licensing and depriving them of their votes.

Mrs. Grant said the women all felt very keenly on this subject. She was sure it was a misuse of privilege which had led to the action of the government at the last municipal election that the women did value the privilege of the franchise, but there was an interest working against it.

The women were opposed to the liquor traffic, continued the speaker. The liquor men corrupted the men, the boys and the girls too. The government had been asked to close the road houses in the suburbs of the city, but they had done nothing. She told of meeting drunken men on the Craigflower road only as late as the previous day. They were intoxicated and were unable to drive straight. She saw them upset the rig, and one of the men was seriously injured. Yet the provincial government was in favor of this traffic.

The four city members of the legislature are to be called upon to explain their position. The following resolutions were passed unanimously and enthusiastically on motion of Mrs. Spofford, seconded by Mrs. Thompson:

"Whereas, the trend of modern legislation of many civilized countries is toward enfranchisement of women, and

"Whereas, the women householders of this province have for twenty-four years had the privilege of the school franchise and later on the full municipal franchise, and the privilege of serving on school boards, and

"Whereas, by the recent action of the legislature the women householders of the province have been disqualified and may not in future vote for school trustees nor serve on school boards, nor vote in municipal elections, and

"Whereas, men, by payment of \$2 tax direct into the municipal treasury, are accorded these privileges,

"Resolved, that this meeting expresses itself as of the opinion that good reasons must exist for this legislation of which the women of this city are not aware, and that we ask the four gentlemen representing Victoria in the legislature to attend a public meeting called for the purpose and explain the necessity for this legislation."

In moving the resolution Mrs. Spofford spoke of the ease with which they had obtained thousands of signatures to their petition in two days. After reading extracts from a Manitoba paper on the question, Mrs. Spofford said that it was now 24 years since the women of Victoria had the privilege of voting for trustees. Later lady householders were allowed to serve on the board, and since that time the Victoria school board had not failed to have at least one lady among its members. The women had served so acceptably that it would now seem a strange thing to hold a school board election without a woman candidate.

Continuing, she said that notwithstanding the trend of the present day to extend equality of franchise, the legislature of British Columbia had gone back 24 years by stating that women householders should not vote or serve on the board of trustees. A man might do either by paying a tax, but there was no provision for women. The attorney-general said there was no intention to disfranchise women, but only to prevent undesirable women from voting. It seemed hard, she said, that all the women should be disqualified because of this. She could not see that a woman who had accumulated \$500 worth of property was any more intelligent or a better woman than that account.

It could not be laid to the charge of women, she continued, that the city had been worse since women had voted. A recent editorial in a local paper stated that the city had improved wonderfully within the last ten years. This was the time within which the women had voted.

A man by paying \$2 had a share in regulating the morals as well as the finances of the city. Women were refused this. The recent action of the government was simply sex legislation. She claimed that the four men representing Victoria did not represent every woman and child as well. She thought they should be asked to explain why they had voted as they did. She then moved the resolution given above.

Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Clayton also took part in the discussion. Mrs. Gordon Grant then read the following resolution recently passed by the Wyoming state legislature:

"Be it resolved, by the second legislature of the state of Wyoming, that the possession and exercise of suffrage by the women in Wyoming for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm and has done great good in many ways; that it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism and vice from this state, and that without any violent or oppressive legislation; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government and a remarkable degree of civilization, and public order; and we point with pride to the facts that after nearly 25 years of woman suffrage not one county in Wyoming has a porchouse, that our jails are almost empty, and crime, ex-

cept that committed by strangers in the state, almost unknown, and as the result of experience we urge every civilized community on the earth to enfranchise its women without delay.

"Resolved, that an authenticated copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the governor of the state to the legislature of every state and territory in this country, and to every legislative body in the world; and that we request the press throughout the civilized world to call the attention of their readers to these resolutions."

Mrs. Gordon Grant addressed the meeting as follows:

"This meeting has been called to-day in order that we women may all clearly understand the position which women householders occupy in our municipalities since the passing of the amendment to the election laws of municipalities four days ago by the legislature of British Columbia.

(Continued on page 2)

UNION LABOR TO DO PRINTING.  
Resolution Passed by Nanaimo City Council Takes Effect in Six Months.

(Special to The Times.)  
Nanaimo, March 10.—The city council last night passed a resolution to the effect that after six months' time the city printing shall be done in offices employing union labor.

POLICEMAN FOUND DEAD.  
Tragedy of Lonely Trail Near Saskatchewan.

Maple Creek, Sask., March 10.—Constable Powell, of the Royal North-west Mounted Police, stationed on the Saskatchewan river, north of here, was found dead on the prairie yesterday. He had been out on patrol duty. The cause of death is not known, but an inquest will be held.

Powell came here from the United States four years ago, when he joined the force. He was a good officer and very popular.

QUEBEC CONVENT  
DESTROYED BY FIRE

Pupils and Sisters Respond to Fire Drill and Reach Safety.  
(Special to The Times.)  
Cape St. Ignace, Quebec, March 9.—The convent of the Rev. Sisters of Charity here was destroyed by fire yesterday with a loss of \$20,000. The insurance is \$10,000. All the scholars, about three hundred, responded to the fire drill and marched safely out when the first sign of fire was noticed. The pupils and the sisters are with private families.

M. P. P.'S OPINION.  
Thinks Manitoba, With Exception of Principal Towns, Will Go Solid For Local Option.

Toronto, March 10.—Edward Brown, M. P. P., leader of the opposition in the Manitoba legislature, in an interview here expresses the belief that if the temperance people of Manitoba take time to get well organized they can carry local option all over the province, except in Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie.

WANTS ARREST OF  
SCHOOL OFFICIALS

Conditions Disclosed by Fire Protection Investigation in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., March 10.—The arrest and prosecution of one principal and janitors and engineers of several public and private schools was demanded yesterday by Acting Building Commissioner Robert Knight in a letter to George H. White, city prosecutor.

This demand followed a conference held by Commissioner Knight, Architect Perkins, of the board of education, and Fire Marshal Horan, at which reports as to the fire protection of Chicago schools made by 125 captains and 28 divisions of fire inspectors were reviewed.

The arrests asked for are those of the custodians of school buildings where doors have been found locked when pupils were in their classes and study rooms.

SCHOOL BUILDING GUTTED.  
Largest Structure of Its Kind in Ohio Burned With Loss of \$10,000.

Toledo, O., March 10.—The school building at Napoleon, Ohio, the largest of the kind in the state, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss was \$10,000. No one was injured.

ARMED ORIENTALS.  
Vancouver Council Again Agitated Over Belligerent Question.

(Special to The Times.)  
Vancouver, March 10.—Ald. McMillan proposed at last night's meeting of the city council that a commission of judges be appointed to investigate the reports of the arming of Japanese and Chinese in Vancouver, also that the government be asked to pass legislation to provide for the searching of Oriental quarters for arms. A discussion will take place at the next meeting.

ENTIRE FAMILY WIPED OUT.  
Awful Deed of Tenino Man Who Killed Wife, Three Children and Himself.

(Special to The Times.)  
Tacoma, March 10.—W. W. McKay, of Tenino, last night killed his wife, his three children and himself.

KING EDWARD AND KAISER'S LETTER  
IS HIS MAJESTY

AGAIN MEDIATOR?

Berlin News Agency Says British Monarch Has Written Emperor.

Berlin, March 10.—A local news agency to-day declares it has learned from an unimpeachable authority that King Edward has sent a letter to Emperor William coaching in the most cordial and friendly terms, concerning the revelation by the London Times of the existence of private correspondence between the Emperor and Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty.

It has been charged that the Emperor in his letter attempted to influence British legislation in the matter of naval appropriations. According to this agency King Edward in his letter takes the viewpoint that the British parliament and the public, as well as an immense majority of the press of England, sharply disapprove of the action of the Times.

Continuing, this agency says that the attempt of the Times to exploit a private and non-political exchange of correspondence in a sensational way, caused the British King to write to Emperor William. The King's action, it is added, will create the best impression, both in Germany and in England.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS NOT INTERFERED

Tatsu Maru Incident Not Within Sphere of Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

London, March 10.—The report coming from Tokyo that the British government had asked Japan through her ambassador here, Count Komura, what steps she proposed taking in the Tatsu Maru case and that Great Britain had advised arbitration was denied to-day. The British foreign office says it had taken no action whatever in the matter. An official of the foreign office says it had pointed out to-day that Great Britain could not interfere in this matter, the incident not having reached the stage at which Japan under article 1 of the Anglo-Japanese treaty must communicate with her ally.

SALE OF CHINATOWN GROUND.  
Nanaimo Merchants Acquire 30 Acres From Western Fuel Company.

(Special to The Times.)  
Nanaimo, March 10.—The ground on which Nanaimo's Chinatown is situated was sold yesterday by the Western Fuel Company to a group of Chinese merchants. Thirty acres are involved.

REGICIDE PLAY ENDED IN TRAGEDY

Son Killed Father While Reproducing Assassination of King Carlos.

Liabon, March 10.—A tragic accident marked the recent carnival celebrations at the village of Liabon in Brakno province.

A man and his two sons gave representations of the assassination of King Carlos. One of the sons, who was impersonating Bulca, the assassin, shot and killed his father, who was made up as Emperor Francisco, with a revolver which he believed was not loaded.

The youth was grief-stricken over the tragedy, and with difficulty was prevented from killing himself.

LOCAL OPTION IN MANITOBA.  
(Special to The Times.)  
Winnipeg, March 10.—Eight of Manitoba's municipalities vote on the local option question this spring. Local option is now in force in twenty municipalities.

NO SUPERIORITY FOR GERMANY  
ENGLAND WILL BUILD DREADNOUGHTS GALORE

Britain Has No Intention of Losing Empire of the Sea.

London, March 10.—The comparative strength of the navies of Great Britain and Germany which already have occupied so much discussion in the present session of parliament were again brought to the front this afternoon in the House of Commons by the debate on the naval estimates and it drew from Herbert H. Asquith the acting premier, a reiteration of the intention of the government to maintain Great Britain's unassailable supremacy at sea.

Mr. Asquith admitted that if Germany's present programme of naval construction was carried out she would have 15 Dreadnoughts and Invincibles to Great Britain's 12 by October 1911, assuming that Great Britain failed to lay down ships in 1909 to be completed prior to that date.

Without forecasting the naval programme for next year, Mr. Asquith said he could promise without the faintest hesitation that if the government found a reasonable probability of the German programme being carried out in the way the paper figures suggested, it would feel it its duty to provide not only for an additional number of ships, but for their construction by such a date as to make sure the suggested superiority of Germany would not become a fact.

SAYS UPRISING IN INDIA IS CERTAIN

American Doctor Reviews Situation at Convention of Young People's Missions.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 10.—The first international convention under the auspices of the Young People's missionary movement opened at 11 o'clock to-day in the big music hall of the Pittsburg exposition. The convention will close on Thursday evening. Rev. John Willis Baer, president of the Occidental College, Los Angeles, led the devotional services.

The 1,500 delegates represented practically every section of the world. So large is the attendance that thousands, not delegates, are here for the occasion, and it has been arranged to hold overflow evening meetings in the city hall and large churches throughout the city. Moving pictures, the films of which are over three miles long, illustrated the work of missionaries and the life and habits of natives in all the important fields in the world, will also be exhibited at both exhibition and old city hall.

Dr. Arthur H. Ewing, an American physician missionary, president of the Christian college at Allahabad, India, who is attending the convention, believes that an uprising in India is certain. He says: "A wonderful growth in the national spirit has been apparent in India lately. The educated classes are keenly alive to the situation, and have been goaded into an extreme position by ill-advised statements by English editors of prominent Indian newspapers. There is no danger of an immediate upheaval of a serious crisis in the business future, but that it will come seems inevitable."

YOUNG VIRGINIAN HANGED TO TREE

Mob Vengeance on Man Believed Implicated in Double Murder.

Bristol, Va., March 10.—Swift vengeance was meted out to J. Presler, a young married man who was taken from his home near Swords Creek in spite of his wife's appeal last night, by a mob of three hundred men and hanged to a tree.

George Calland and John Mutter were murdered at a dance Saturday night and it was charged that Presler was implicated in the killing.

Thomas Gross and Fred Dye, young men also charged with being implicated in the double killing, were arrested on Sunday night and hurried to the Lebanon jail twenty miles away, in order to prevent lynching.

Seeking Other Victims.  
Chattanooga, Tenn., March 10.—A message from Lebanon to-day stated that the two men had been lodged in jail here and that the news had been received that the mob which lynched Presler was increasing in size as it was on its way to Lebanon to lynch Gross and Dye.

The sheriff immediately increased the guard around the jail and a battle is anticipated if the mob goes to Lebanon. On account of the remoteness of Swords Creek, which is in the mountains, it has been impossible to get details of the murder here.

MOROCCAN EMBROGLIO.  
French Troops Rout Tribesmen, Who Abandon Everything in Flight.

Paris, March 10.—In the last fight in Morocco between the French forces, under General D'Amade, and the Maab tribesmen, reported by the French commander yesterday, the French losses were one man killed and seven wounded.

The enemy was routed and abandoned everything in their flight. The tribesmen continued to gather in large numbers on the Algerian frontier.

MADAM GOULD'S PLANS.  
Paris, March 10.—Madam Anna Gould, who recently divorced her husband, Count Boni de Castellane, has decided to postpone her departure for New York a few days. Her original plan was to sail from Cherbourg tomorrow. She will be accompanied home by her children and expects to remain in America for two months.

RIFT IN NIMROD EXPEDITION

BARKENTINE RETURNS TO CHRISTCHURCH

Lieutenant Shackleton and Party Encamped at Foot of Mount Erebus.

Christchurch, March 10.—The barkentine Nimrod, which sailed from New Zealand early in January with Lieutenant Shackleton's Antarctic expedition on board, has returned here, bringing a tale of dissension in the exploring party.

Lieutenant Shackleton attempted to take charge of the ship one day when she was in a dangerous position. This was resented by Captain England, the sailing master of the Nimrod, who promptly knocked the lieutenant down. The Nimrod left the Shackleton party encamped at the foot of Mount Erebus, a point they reached with considerable difficulty on account of ice.

On account of the trouble on board Captain England has resigned and the Nimrod will return for the Shackleton party in December without him. It has been necessary to give up the extensive magnetic surveys in the Antarctic which were planned by the Nimrod's crew.

INTENTION WAS TO KILL KING HAAKON

Insane Swede Bombed Royal Castle at Christiania With Rifle.

Christiania, March 10.—A Swede, apparently insane, fired on the Royal castle here with a Remington rifle at noon to-day. A dozen bullets were discharged, several of which crashed through the windows and imbedded themselves in the interior walls of the castle. The man was promptly seized by the police and disarmed.

At the police station he declared it was his intention to kill King Haakon. He still had 40 or 50 cartridges in his pockets.

King Haakon and Queen Maude were absent from the castle.

DEATH OF EX-MODERATOR.

(Special to The Times.)  
Cornwall, Ont., March 10.—The Rev. John S. Burnet, ex-moderator of the synod of Montreal and Ottawa, died to-day aged 82 years. He was born in Scotland and labored at Dumfries before coming to Canada in 1868. He was stationed for a short time in Brantford and Cornwall as assistant pastor before going to Martin Town, where he was pastor of the St. Andrew's church for 28 years, retiring in 1896.

HURLED HUMAN LEG AT PROFESSOR

Chicago Medical's Strange Action Gets Whole Class Into Disgrace.

Chicago, Ill., March 10.—Medical students of the University of Chicago are fearing suspension because one of their number, threw a piece of human leg from the dissecting room at a divinity professor.

The professor complained to President Judson, who asked for an explanation. Doctors Wilson and Basil Harvey, who are in charge of a section in anatomy, questioned the class of 28 students yesterday, but they were unable to obtain a confession from anyone. The professors then informed them that they were all liable to suspension.

The class examinations began to-day and the 28 students will not be allowed to take them. No credit will be given them for the three months' course in anatomy.

DISCOURTESY TO UNITED STATES

VENEZUELA FLOUTS AMERICAN PROPOSALS  
Treatment by President Castro Regarded as Contumacious and Unbearable.

New York, March 10.—A Washington, special to the Tribune, says: "That Venezuela has treated this country with grave discourtesy, not to say contumacy, will be apparent when the correspondence between that country and the United States will be made public, as it will be, when the department of state forwards to the senate the papers called for by the Lodge resolution. The fact is probable that senators did not realize the extent to which they would be embarrassed by the publication of the notes when they passed the Lodge resolution."

"The department of state has made every possible effort to obtain courtesy from Venezuela, but the attitude of the Castro regime and the secretary of state now admits that he has done all he can and that further disposition of the case rests with congress."

"According to the view taken at the state department this country must deliver an ultimatum, and following that, complacently and supinely submit to treatment from Venezuela which would be the occasion of immediate reprisals were it offered to an European nation. And yet there is a grave question if it would be wise or profitable for the United States to undertake to administer chastisement. It is equally questionable if the United States could gracefully undertake the unpleasant task in view of the work this country and especially this administration has been doing to promote international peace."

"And yet ask officials, if it is the wish of the people or the judgment of congress that the country should finally submit to the contumacious treatment at the hands of a South American dictatorship. This is precisely the question which it will soon be for congress to solve, and it was to that end that the secretary of state suggested to Senator Lodge the advisability of introducing his resolution."

CONDEMNED CHINKS WERE BAPTIZED

Members of Tong Feud Embrace Christianity Before Execution.

Philadelphia, March 3.—Two Chinese, Jung Jow and Mock Kung, will be hanged at Moyamensing prison here to-day for the murder of two fellow countrymen, who were shot during an outbreak in the Chinese quarter on the night of July 10, 1906.

Since their conviction the two men have embraced Christianity, both becoming baptized. They were baptized in a bath tub which was brought into their cells.

The double hanging, which will be the first legal execution in the state of Pennsylvania, was originally set for May 10th last, but the men were granted two respites. An effort was made to secure another respite from Governor Sturt yesterday, but it was unsuccessful. The condemned were members of the Hip Sing Tong, and the money for their defence was furnished by a levy on the membership of that organization.

Both men went to their death bravely. Two minutes after the first of the prison trap was sprung and 15 minutes later, when cut down, they were both found to be dead.

ANOTHER CLOUD GATHERING IN EUROPE

Montenegro Said to Be Averse to Projected Austrian Railroad.

Vienna, March 10.—A cloud has come between Austria and Montenegro which is supposed to account for the sudden termination of the visit of Prince Nicholas and the Princess of Montenegro at the Austrian court after a four days' stay, on the very day Feb. 27th they had an engagement to dine with Emperor Francis Joseph, the pretext being given that they were obliged to go to Carnio to visit a sick relative (Prince Stephen).

It is now learned that Prince Nicholas presumably under Russian influence opposes Austria's projected Novipar railway in any way traversing Montenegro. It is understood that when Baron von Aehrensdorf, the Austrian foreign minister, advanced those projects he fully expected that Montenegro would not offer any objections.

HOMESTEAD DESTROYED.

Snowflake, Man., March 10.—The farm house and outbuildings of Robert Miller were burned yesterday afternoon when Baron von Aehrensdorf, the Austrian foreign minister, advanced those projects he fully expected that Montenegro would not offer any objections.

MURDERED IN HIS OWN HOME

CHARLES FREEDMAN SHOT LAST NIGHT

Perpetrator of Crime Escaped From House After Fatally Wounding Victim.

One of the most deliberate and cold-blooded murders which has ever occurred in the city of Victoria took place last night at the residence of Charles Freedman, 1403 Stanley avenue. The name of the murdered man is Charles Freedman, and he has been a resident in the city for a good part of the time since the year 1886. There is not a person in the sporting circles either in Victoria or in Dawson City to whom the name of Freedman is unknown. As one of his friends stated to a reporter of the Times this morning:

"Charles was an expert. Freedman had an adventurous career. After running a music hall in Dawson City, where he met his wife, he came back to Victoria and was for a time the manager of the Savoy theatre. Mrs. Freedman was a vaudeville actress, and when she was appearing at the music hall at Dawson she met her husband. The courtship was short and they were married within a few months of the time when they first met."



CHARLES FREEDMAN, Who Was Murdered Last Night.

met. Since Mr. and Mrs. Freedman have come back to the city of Victoria Mr. Freedman has followed a sportsman's career. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Freedman went to the Grand theatre and in due course returned home in company with a Miss Hagenback, who has been living in the house for a little over a year. Miss Hagenback went upstairs almost as soon as they got into the house, and Mr. and Mrs. Freedman stayed below for a few moments. They were on the point of going to rest when Mr. Freedman entered the kitchen for the purpose of obtaining a glass of water. The electric light was turned 'on' in the diningroom, and as Mr. Freedman went into that room he was confronted by a man with a loaded revolver. Evidently the murderer was no stranger to him, for without a second's delay he cried out to his wife: "Phone to the police."

He then endeavored to shut the door, but he was unable to do so. His wife rushed to the telephone and almost as she took down the receiver, she heard a shot. The murderer made a speedy escape through the window of the pantry and Freedman, although mortally wounded through the lungs, started in pursuit. He reached the front gate, some ten yards from the spot where he had been shot.

Then he fell.

"Marion, I am shot. I am done for," he gasped, as the blood from his wounded lung welled up internally.

There was a slight choking noise, a shudder and Charles Freedman was a dead man.

The murderer leaped over the fence and disappeared into the darkness, making towards Spring Ridge. Miss Hagenback watched his progress from one of the upstairs windows, but was naturally helpless to arrest his course. Very shortly after the murder had been committed the police arrived at the house and a little later Dr. Frank Hall and Dr. Ernest Hall made an examination of the dead man. It did not take medical aid more than a few moments to discover that life was extinct. According to the statement of Miss Hagenback the assassin was dressed in a dark overcoat and cap and was thick set. Blood was sprinkled on the floor of the diningroom and a dark stain of blood by the front gate shows where Freedman fell.

The motive of the murder and his identity are both matters of surmise at the time of writing. The theory of burglary has been advanced, and while it may have been the motive, those who are conversant with the facts of the case seem inclined to the opinion that there was perhaps some standing grudge which was sought to be satisfied by the murder. The deliberation shown helped to bear out this theory.

The police are watching every person who leaves the island and are satisfied that no one who even remotely resembles the description of the murderer

(Continued on page 2)







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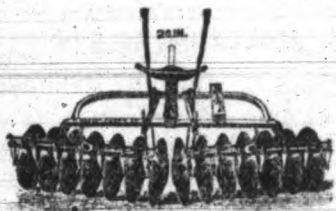
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PETTY TACTICS  
OF OPPOSITIONWASTED TIME AND MONEY  
OF THE DOMINIONChildish Display of Conserva-  
tive Obstructionists Causes  
56-Hour Sitting.

(Special Correspondence).

Ottawa, March 9.—The hour of midnight on Saturday terminated one of the most disgusting examples of petty obstruction in the parliamentary history of the country. From Thursday afternoon until time trembled on the verge of the Sabbath the opposition delayed the business of the land by tactics that astonished onlookers by their viciousness and puerility. Yard after yard of Hansard, costing many hundreds of dollars, was wasted by the most pitiable trivialities, and there were times when even quick-witted stenographers who make the official reports were unable to follow the bewildering intricacies of Dr. Sprague, or some other windy individual on the opposition benches. The government was open to a reasonable trace at any time. Several times ministers suggested that the item in the Hansard be dropped in dispute be stood over, in order that non-contentious matters be proceeded with, and money voted for the business of the country. But no, the gentlemen on the other side were obdurate; they would show the country how puerile they were; they would prove to the world that the opposition, although insignificant in numbers, could prevent parliament from voting money to enable the country's business to be carried on, unless their preposterous demands were complied with. It is one of the anomalies of our parliamentary system that a discredited and venomous politician like Foster, or Lacombe, can hold up the affairs of the country until their physical capacity wears out. But how about the public—the public of Canada, not exclusively the farmers of Ontario, about which estimable people the opposition orators are always talking? Is a policy of obstruction calculated to advance the public interest, or restore the party prestige the Conservatives lost more than twelve years ago? Let us see.

On Thursday afternoon the House went into committee to resume the consideration of the estimates of the minister of marine. The particular item before dealt with the expenses of the Arctic, but the opposition did not intend to confine themselves to this matter. Some days previously the minister of marine had been asked for returns relating to his expenses in connection with his trip to the colonial conference in London, and to Paris, where, with the finance minister, he negotiated the French treaty. This the minister did, but the opposition was not satisfied; its members did not intend to be satisfied, although the minister's explanation was satisfactory enough to the rest of the House and outsiders sufficiently interested to follow the debate.

But the game was quite transparent. The opposition was determined to obstruct the transaction of the business of the department until it had an opportunity to make political capital. Opposition wandered "all over creation" in the discussion; the deputy speaker, as is the custom, gave wide latitude, and the obstructionists availed themselves of it to the utmost. Here is a sample:

The discussion relating to the salary of Mr. Vanasse, historian of the Arctic expedition, which Mr. Taylor, Conservative whip, decided to criticize. Hon. Mr. Brodeur had given an account of Vanasse's work, which included a description of cairns found on the islands in the northern waters.

Mr. Foster—What did Vanasse do with a cairn when he found it?

Mr. Brodeur—Everything in connection with the finding of the cairn he investigated.

Mr. Foster—When Mr. Vanasse is approaching a cairn what does he do?

Mr. Brodeur—I do not know whether he was himself in charge of the expedition.

Mr. Foster—The vessel stops at certain places and immediately Mr. Vanasse goes out to look for cairns. Show us how he approached one, what he did after he found it, and what he did with it when he found it.

Mr. Brodeur—I suppose he would look to see what was the nature of that cairn.

Mr. Foster—What would it be made of?

Mr. Taylor, Conservative whip, also contributed to the fullness of Hansard and the waste of time by reading (for a second time) a humorous editorial on Capt. Bernier's expedition, while Mr. Bennett announced the policy of the opposition as follows:

"When a minister deliberately defies the opposition, the minister of finance knows that the opposition will take the bit in its teeth and make that minister come to time. The minister of finance knows what this trial of strength means. We who are here can talk for two or three hours, and there are dozens of men in the building who will take their turn later on, and there are

twenty who are willing to come up at 8 o'clock."

Now, what do you think caused the above outburst? It was simply due to the fact that Mr. Bennett wasn't satisfied with the minister's reply as to the cost of candles for the northern expedition—truly a tremendous national question. Let us hear Mr. Bennett on candles:

I wish to call the attention of the minister to the equipment of the first Arctic expedition, as he was not minister at that time, and to ask him if the next expedition will be as thoroughly equipped. Take, for instance, candles. I find the Arctic had 36 pounds of candles. Has the minister there the estimate for candles for this expedition?

Another opposition member expatiated on the ruinous cost of shirts (\$16.50 for a dozen and a half); another wanted to know what a hot water bottle was, while a third vowed "they would not allow the government to pass estimates until they knew how much customs duty was collected at Fort Churchill (Hudson Bay)."

Now, is it any wonder that a party composed of such political lightweights has no standing in the country? What chance have they against a party leader of the calibre of Sir Wilfrid Laurier?

But there is another feature of that obstruction which calls for special consideration. This is the fact that the chief factor in the obstruction was George Edgar Foster, Mr. Borden's first lieutenant. The Conservative leader was supported by Messrs. Monk, Bennett, Taylor and others. When Mr. Borden returned he tried to arrange a truce, but his followers wouldn't consent. It looked very much like another "Nest of Traitors" conspiracy; as if Mr. Foster wanted to show that he was a much better leader than Mr. Borden, and thus create a sentiment in his favor. It was by a manoeuvre of like nature that the same Mr. Foster stabbed his leader, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in the back in 1896, and helped to cause the demoralization in the ranks of the Conservative party from which it never recovered.

John Haggart, a veteran in the opposition ranks, openly protested against the policy of his colleagues, while Mr. Bergeron at one time thought the House should proceed to business, a proposal the government heartily welcomed—but the man from Beauharnois was unanimously set upon by the opposition whip.

The government were anxious to go along with the business of the country. It was always ready for a reasonable truce; it was anxious to have this particular item of ministerial expenses stand over, and take up the others; but its opponents would not hear of it until they felt they had convinced the country that they were more than "dry bones, dust and ashes"; and a parliament session costs the country \$257 a minute.

## TIMES PATTERN DEPT.



LADIES' CORSET COVER.

Exceptional taste is shown in the design for underwear this season, very dainty corset cover is here shown that is quite simple to make. It is made to slip on over the head, and the front and back are gathered to arrange across the front and ribbon run binding decorates the neck edge. Linen, nainsook, lawn and cambric are all suitable for the making, with Valenciennes lace or Swiss embroidery for trimming. The medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

Ladies' Corset Cover, No. 598. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure.

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Bust .....

Age (if child's or miss's pattern) .....

CAUTION—Be careful to enclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark 2, 3, 4, or whatever it may be. If a child's give waist and length measure. When miss's or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than ten days from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or postal order. Do not send stamps.

Address: The Times Pattern Dept., Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

WELLAND CANAL CAVES IN.

(Special to The Times.)

Welland, Ont., March 9.—A serious cave-in took place on the Welland canal yesterday, 350 feet of the bank 20 to 40 feet wide sliding into the water. A sufficient channel for navigation is still left.

SPRING  
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Summer, 1908, are here in all their plenty of the charms of tight trousers. We want you to see these convenience, to handle the exquisite lines of our new exclusive styles, and above all to examine the prices—value for value—are the examining the new coats it will in assortment of London, Paris and noting the wonderful range and able color. Our new hunting stocks, well worth looking over; they are Set." The warm sun portends healthy summer Underwear is



MADE COATS for Spring and wealth of new fashions, telling clothing, loose and semi-fitting crease beautiful coats at your earliest ite fabrics, to note the graceful to test the smart hand-tailoring, and satisfy yourself that our lowest in the land. Whilst you are terest you to inspect our superb New York Costumes, especially number of shades in each fashion in the neckwear department, are reigning favorites in the "Smart warmer weather. Our cool and ready. Call and inspect them.

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## PAUL GILMORE'S SUCCESS.

He is Meeting With Splendid Reception in "The Wheel of Love."

There is a vein of poetry and a strain of imagination in Paul Gilmore that finds excellent outlet in his new play "The Wheel of Love," written for him by George V. Hobart. The play is a semi-western automobile romance, in which a compelling love story is woven with one of the most stirring of plots. The sentiment is never forced, the characterization is never strained, the dramatization never exorbitant. The proportions in which they are introduced are so nicely adjusted that the pictorial, the purely artistic quality of the work is never diminished. Mr. Gilmore will be welcomed in his new part at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday evening next. Mr. Gilmore is meeting with great success.

The following is from the Idaho Daily Statesman: Aside from the occasion of the visit of Paderewski, the largest and most representative audience of the season greeted Paul Gilmore at the Columbia theatre last evening. Always expectant when Gilmore is billed to arrive in this city, his many friends were far from disappointed last evening. Last season, when he appeared in "The Wheel of Love," it was predicted that it would be long before a play better suited to his tastes would be produced, but last evening at the end of the play it seemed to be the general impression that Paul Gilmore had never made a bigger hit or deserved more congratulation for his work than in the part of Jack Hartley in "The Wheel of Love." Paul Gilmore is the whole show; nearly. It cannot be said that he is quite true that there are no very difficult parts in the play. It is a pretty tale, told in the simple matter-of-fact way so pleasing and so popular in the modern plays. There are neat situations and the enjoyment of the play rests largely upon the staging.

At the close of the second act Mr. Gilmore was given such an ovation that he appeared before the curtain and made a clever little speech, in which he stated how pleased he was to again greet a Boise audience and complimented the visitors on their appreciation of a "good thing."

## IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Case Heard Yesterday by Judge Lampman—Judgment Reserved.

In the County court yesterday afternoon Judge Lampman heard the case of Manson Campbell Company vs. F. Francis. This was a case in which the plaintiff claimed the sum of \$100, which sum it was alleged was due on two promissory notes. These notes had been given in return for two incubators.

J. P. Walls appeared for the plaintiff, and R. C. Lowe for the defendant.

The defence was that the company, which brought the action was not registered within the province of British Columbia, and therefore had no jurisdiction and the claim was not a good one.

The defence also said that the Bill of Sale Act had not been complied with.

In the course of his evidence the defendant said: "There was money in chicken raising. Personally he had put money into chickens, but he could not get it out. Moreover, he had been ruined by the two incubators." Mr. Walls described the incubators as refrigerators, and they certainly seemed to have been a frosty purchase as far as the defendant was concerned.

His Honor reserved judgment.

## Not a Crime

While discussing church services recently a prominent clergyman said: "It is not a crime to cough in church, but certainly annoying to others." He gives the following recipe for cough, cold and bronchitis, and says that if a desartspoonful is taken every two or three hours and on going to church that the annoyance will soon cease. Clip this recipe out for future use:

Molasses, two cups.  
Ramold Compound, one ounce.  
Warm water, two cups.  
Just mix together in a jar. Ramold Compound sold by all drug-gists.

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FISH DELICACIES TO FIT YOUR NEEDS AT PRICES YOU WILL APPRECIATE.

FINNAN HADDOCK, 2 tins ..... 25c  
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CLAMS, 2 tins for ..... 25c  
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HORSESHOE BRAND SALMON, 2 tins ..... 35c  
LARGE VARIETY OF SALT FISH.

SCHILLING'S BEST COFFEE, per lb. .... 40c and 50c  
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### POOL-SELLING AT EXHIBITION.

The directors of the Victoria Exhibition are said to have expressed the opinion that if the city council refuses to allow pools to be sold within the grounds the fair cannot be made a financial success. The directors give two reasons for their position—that the sum of five thousand dollars is received from those given the privilege of selling pools and that without the stimulus which follows gambling of this description we suppose "gambling" is not an offensive term to use in connection with the business—horsemen would have no incentive to bring their horses here for the purpose of taking part in the races. The situation is, to say the least, a peculiar one and worthy of the serious consideration of our citizens who contribute handsomely towards the support of the annual show. The matter most particularly deserving of attention in connection with the situation is the statement that bookmakers can afford to pay five thousand dollars for the privilege of selling pools. It predicated, first, that the business in which these bookmakers engage is a most lucrative one; and, second, that the chances must be very heavily against the people who are so silly as to back horses under the conditions imposed. The five thousand dollars paid for the privilege of selling pools must come from the pockets of patrons of the betting ring. In addition there must be a considerable residue left for the "bookies" themselves, because neither in their personal appearance nor in their manner of life do these enterprising gentlemen leave the impression that they engage in business for the pure pleasure and excitement attendant thereupon. The question for the city council to settle, therefore, in the interests of the citizens at large, is whether the fair, if it cannot survive except upon the conditions imposed by the exhibition association, is worthy of the life which in the past has been so costly to maintain. We thoroughly understand the acute differences of opinion prevailing upon the subject of betting in general. Some hold that victims of the habit should be left to indulge in their cherished vice to the limit of their resources, inasmuch as it is a matter that concerns themselves alone. Others take the position that they should be protected against themselves, and especially that a municipal corporation should not be a participant or partner in any business or enterprise which tends to encourage the vice of gambling. The view held by the latter class generally is, we believe, succinctly expressed by a writer in one of the illustrated journals of Great Britain, as follows:

"I see that the futuqus anti-rampblers are on the war path again. They would not make themselves so utterly and sublimely ridiculous if they possessed any knowledge whatever of the subject—they are so pertinaciously talking; but they have not—none at all. They brazenly make misstatements and stick to them. Personally I think that a man is foolish to bet—very—unless he be a bookmaker. If a man has a very big income he can, of course, afford to lose a £10 note occasionally without being financially embarrassed. But the man with a very limited income who backs horses frequently—probably daily—is bound to come a cropper sooner or later. To become a successful backer of horses it requires a long apprenticeship and a vast knowledge of the multitudinous ramifications of racing, including the betting market, owners, trainers, jockeys, and incidentally—horses."

### CONDEMNED IN ITS OWN HOUSEHOLD.

The most fantastic interpretation yet placed upon the action of the opposition at Ottawa in obstructing business is that it is not the opposition that is doing the obstructing, but the government, with a view of prolonging the session until the utmost possible length of time, then holding a short session and appealing to the country. But that is only the view of extreme party organs. It is not the opinion of the sane Conservative elements. Yesterday we gave in part the views of the Montreal Star, a journal which is probably influenced in its attitude to a considerable extent by the fact that the section of the country in which it circulates is known to be overwhelmingly Liberal in political sentiment. The Star further says:

"So far as we can gather from the sleepy reports which the papers have been able to give us of the terrible struggle which went on at Ottawa during the last three days of last week, it was a fight for more readiness to bring down information. Now an opposition is certainly justified in demanding the fullest information. But the Minister who was belated with his information explained that his department was getting it ready as rapidly as it could, and that he would soon lay it on the table. He did not

refuse to give the information; he promised to give it. Some of the information sought he had already given, and he represented his staff as preparing the rest. Under the circumstances, a sane opposition would surely have been content with holding back some of the items in his departmental estimates with the understanding that they could discuss the whole matter on these items when all the information was at hand.

"But, instead of that, they plunged into a trial of endurance. They refused to pass a single item of the department under fire. They demanded that the government—the majority—should make a most humiliating and unreasonable concession to the minority, on pain of not being allowed to do business. Any government composed of human beings would take up such a challenge. It would speak little for its backbone if it did not. The result was that the opposition kept Parliament sitting at great cost to the country through three weary and empty days while they protested against a Minister who could not turn out information faster than his clerks could work."

### INVASERS OF THE SOUTH.

In the days of long ago King James of Scotland journeyed south into England and was crowned monarch of the United Kingdom His Majesty's well-beloved southern subjects did not at first take very kindly to their new ruler. They claimed, and doubtless with justice, that the monarch brought with him too many of his thrifty northern countrymen. These hangers-on of the court possessed in an eminent degree the qualities of acquisitiveness which are said to be to this day characteristic of the Scottish people. He that as it may it would not be becoming on our part to express an opinion on the subject, it is certain that since the days of "Jingling-Geordie," said to have been keeper of the King's privy purse as much to his own private advantage as for his Majesty's benefit, there has been a continuous descent of the Scots into the rich southern territory. The invaders have done well by themselves and have also accomplished things of greater or lesser value for the Empire as a whole. At the present day they occupy important positions in the Church, in the government, in the diplomatic service, and they assist materially in moulding public opinion through that great educator the press. They continue to this day to accomplish that to which they set their hands in the day of the first James of the United Kingdom, to "spoil the Egyptians." But there is this difference between past and present-day invasions: to-day the spoiled seem to rather like the spoilers. And it is a peculiar thing that while the people of the sister kingdom of Ireland have also played a conspicuous part in the work of empire-building, and have done their duty with far less personal advantage, they do not seem to stand in such high esteem in the invaded territory as their northern neighbors. This peculiar condition of affairs would seem to imply that the English-Egyptians rather like to be plundered.

There is one department of the work of depopulation of the Sassenach, however, in which the Irish have, until a comparatively recent date, rather excelled their Scottish neighbors. The southerners dearly love to be amused. They will pay generously all who can cater satisfactorily to this feature of their national character. Irish authors have written their plays and Irish actors have interpreted the plays for them to a very considerable extent—up to recent times. But even in this particular field the Scot is beginning to make his influence tell. J. M. Barrie may be said to be the principal play-writer to the Saxon to-day—and what a fine accumulation of baubles he has made out of it. But Mr. Barrie is in the "legitimate" line. One Harry Lauder, we are told, also from the north country, has invaded the vaudeville field, and with his strong musical voice, his unique fund of humor and his quaint mannerisms, has taken the metropolis of the world completely by storm. The cockneys will have none but Lauder. So highly do they think of him that they pour one thousand pounds a week into his money-poke rather than permit him to go elsewhere with his funny songs.

All this is very interesting to read about; but we wonder what John Knox, and people later than John, who held all theatres to be "of the Evil One," would think if they came back and found Scotland standing where she does.

Imprisonment for debt in Great Britain is said to be on the increase. A parliamentary return just published shows that last year 11,988 debtors were imprisoned for debt in England and Wales by orders of county courts made upon judgment summonses. In 1906 the number was 11,495; so that there was an increase of over 500 last year, although the number of plaintiffs was less than in 1905. The proportion of commitments to plaintiffs upon different circuits varies greatly. On one circuit where the number of plaintiffs was 27,000, the number of debtors imprisoned was 1,002, while on another circuit where the plaintiffs numbered 20,555 the number of debtors imprisoned was only fourteen. On each of thirteen circuits the number of debtors imprisoned was over 500. The House of Commons, during the last session, passed a resolution that the power of committing to prison for non-payment of debt ought to be

restricted, and in the House of Lords, upon the second reading of the Lord Chancellor's County Court bill, a strong opinion was expressed against the practice. But no action has been taken to give effect to these views, and the scandal seems to be growing.

Nelson News: It is fortunate for Attorney-General Bowser that it is not proposed to make the amendments to the Dominion Elections Act retroactive. One of the amendments is to the effect that any person circulating false statements with a view to affecting the election of a candidate for parliamentary honors shall be liable to a fine of \$500 or two years' imprisonment. It will be remembered that Attorney-General Bowser at the last provincial campaign gave voice to the false statement that the Liberals were conniving with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to import 50,000 Japanese to work on the construction of that road. This utterly foundationless statement seriously affected the chances of several candidates and under the new law "Napoleon" Bowser would have been justly sentenced to a fine of several thousand dollars or to serve a term of several years in the penitentiary.

Foster is a strong temperance man, suspicion might be aroused by reports of his remarks at the conclusion of the three days' sitting of parliament in which as leader of the obstructions he played the most prominent part. The Globe says Mr. Foster, quoting from one of the reports on the Arctic expedition, talked of "Ealy adited by staff stargearnt," meaning of course, "ably edited by a staff sergeant." Shortly afterwards he talked of "meat methods" instead of "best methods."

Prof. Starr, professor of what we do not know—says children should not be permitted to wear a stitch of clothes until they are ten years of age. The Doukas are only carrying this principle a little farther than the learned professor, so it may be they have what they consider good grounds for their somewhat embarrassing conduct.

Forty-five years ago to-day His Majesty the King was joined in marriage to Queen Alexandra. The loyal subjects of their Majesties in all portions of the British dominions will join in wishing them many happy returns of the day.

### HINDUS FINED UNDER NATAL ACT

(Special to The Times.)  
Vancouver, March 10.—Magistrate Williams this afternoon fined 15 Hindus who arrived on the last Empress, \$500 each, for a year in jail for a contravention of the Natal Act.

### OVATION TO HIS SPANISH MAJESTY

King Alfonso Welcomed to Barcelona—No Disturbance of Any Kind.

Barcelona, March 10.—King Alfonso, who left Madrid last night, arrived in this city this morning. He has taken up his residence at the home of General Linarez, captain-general of Catalonia, where he will stay during his visit here. He was given a warm welcome by the people of the city. There was no disturbance of any kind.

The royal train drove into the station at 9 o'clock. Its arrival was announced by the firing of salutes from the Austrian and Spanish warships in the harbor. The big square outside the railroad station was lined with troops and the civil guards and the men had difficulty in keeping back the surging crowds.

As the King emerged from the station accompanied by General Linarez and the members of his personal suite in brilliant uniforms he was warmly greeted.

Smiling his acknowledgments to the plaudits of the people His Majesty entered the royal carriage in waiting and escorted by a squadron of cavalry was driven rapidly to the church of La Merced, where a Te Deum was celebrated. After the services the King repaired to the residence of the captain-general which adjoins the church. This afternoon at 4 o'clock he will hold a reception at the home of General Linarez at which the officers of the Austrian squadron now in the harbor will be present.

Barcelona was gallantly decorated in honor of the royal visitors. The tiers of balconies along the route traversed by His Majesty were hung with bunting and flags and thronged with women wearing the black mantillas for which the beauties of Spain are famed.

The young King had a day of bright sunshine for his visit to this splendid city. The only discordant note in the general brilliancy of the decorations were the flags of mourning flying from the Carlist clubs in memory of the men who lost their lives in the Carlist wars.

The carriage in which King Alfonso and Premier Maura rode was drawn by four horses, and followed by a number of army and navy officers in handsome uniforms. As the King left the railroad station a number of royalist students cheered wildly and attempted to make their way to the royal carriage with the idea of unharnessing the horses and dragging it themselves, but they were driven back by the civil guards.

Political Amnesty.  
Madrid, March 10.—It is semi-officially intimated here to-day that if no unusual incident mars the visit of King Alfonso to Barcelona, the authorities will restore the annual guarantees recently withdrawn from that city and issue a decree declaring political amnesty.

## THE BUSINESS BEFORE COUNCIL

### QUESTIONS CONSIDERED AT WEEKLY MEETING

Y. M. C. A. Asks for Grant—Subject is Laid Over for Present.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the city council was held last night at 8 o'clock, Mayor Hall presiding. All the aldermen were present.

A letter was read from the provincial secretary informing the council that an opportunity will be given on Monday next at 10 o'clock for the parties interested to present their views on the Victoria water works bill. The city barrister will attend on behalf of the city.

A letter was read from the secretary of the B. C. Agricultural Association: "Sir, I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 3rd inst., informing me that at the last meeting of the city council a recommendation was made by the finance committee to advance to this association the sum of \$2,000 to wipe out the \$1,200 deficit of 1907, and to meet current expenses of the association; this sum to be repaid to the city in July or August from funds provided by the provincial government, which will be available at that time."

"In reply I am instructed to advise you that the association cannot agree to accept this advance upon the terms you have mentioned; the provincial government grant which you refer to has been placed in the estimates in aid of an exhibition in 1908, and to use this money in the way you suggest would certainly be diverting the provincial grant from the purposes for which it was given, and I am requested to again ask that the deficit of 1907, amounting to about \$1,300, be provided for by the council, and the balance of the sum of \$2,000 may be charged against this association to be repaid when this association is in sufficient funds to do so."

"Regarding that you will bring this matter to the attention of the finance committee of the council at the earliest possible moment as it is absolutely imperative in order to uphold the credit of the association that the accounts of 1907, which are still owing, be paid forthwith. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant."

"J. E. SMART,  
"Secretary-Treasurer."

The opinion of the council was that the council should pay the outstanding bills of last year. It was considered desirable, however, that the association should submit estimates to the council at the commencement of the year of the probable requirements for the year.

The city clerk reported the following communications had been received and referred to the proper authorities:

George McCandless re dangerous condition of sidewalk south side of Hillside avenue, between Bridge street and Rock Bay avenue.

J. C. Brown, calling attention to the condition of Gladstone avenue, between Chambers street and Fernwood road.

Arthur D. Criss, desiring that Foul Bay road be repaired, and offering some gravel on his property to the city.

L. A. Cherry, urging strongly the necessity for the immediate construction of a sewer on Wilson street, Victoria West.

C. J. Paget-Ford, animadverting upon the character of the repairs done on Speed avenue.

E. Simpson, calling attention to the condition of a drain on Cedar Hill road, opposite his property.

Henry Moss, et al, requesting the council to lay a permanent sidewalk on the west side of Vancouver street, between McClure and Johnson streets, as a work of local improvement.

J. F. Matthews, et al, asking that Trutch street from Richardson street to Fairfield road be graded, and a permanent sidewalk laid on the west side, and that the name be changed to Trutch avenue.

The city assessor reported that the time for adverse petitions against the following paving work had expired, and that work could be commenced forthwith: Fort street, from Government street to Wharf street; Langley street, from Courtney street to Bastion street; Broad street, from Broughton to Fort streets; Courtney street, from Wharf to Douglas streets; Broughton street, from Wharf to Douglas street.

In regard to the needed changes at the isolation hospital the health and morals committee, which has been considering the matter, reported as follows:

"Gentlemen.—Your health and morals committee having considered the undermentioned subject, beg to report and recommend as follows:

"We find that the two large wards constructed of brick are out of commission, being in need of sundry repairs and alterations in order to properly treat two kinds of infectious diseases at the same time.

"We recommend that the present asphalt floors be removed and new floors be laid, the building divided so that the two wards may be isolated, a new kitchen erected for the east ward, the whole painted and heating plant put into working condition.

"That when the above is completed the present wooden ward be destroyed.

"That the scale of charges as proposed by the medical health officer be adopted and embodied in a by-law, and that the solicitor be instructed to draft same."

The electric light committee recommended the installation of lights on Gladstone avenue, between Chambers and Fernwood road, to cost \$35; corner of Dominion and Craigflower road, to cost \$25; on Princess street (James Bay), to cost \$15.

The Trades and Labor Council were expressing satisfaction at the attitude taken by the council with respect to the water question and the bill affecting

## Specials From the Housewares Section for To-morrow

FLOOR MOP STICKS, constructed with screw cloth attachment, a most indispensable article for the housewife. Regular value 20c. Special to-morrow ..... <b>10c</b>	KITCHEN SPRING SCALES, with spring and scoop, have a weighing capacity of 25 lbs., just the kind of scale for the house. Special to-morrow ..... <b>\$1.75</b>	GLOBE WASHBOARDS—These are too well known for to need describing very much, are very strongly made. The regular value was 20c. Special to-morrow ..... <b>10c</b>
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## Beautiful New Silks Spec-ially Priced To-morrow

Just to hand, a beautiful assortment of lovely Silks, including Taffeta in soft radiant effects, such as spots, stripes, cheeks, etc., with plenty of dazzling white mixed among them, just the material for evening waists or waists for general use. It is too soft to split and will wash like muslin. But loveliest of all will be the graceful Evening Gowns it will make at about the cost of lawn or organdy. Specially priced for to-morrow's selling at, per yard ..... **50c**

## Exquisite Oriental Laces To-morrow at 15c

These popular laces are always in big demand, but never as much as at the present time, when garments of all kinds for spring and summer wear are being made up. These are a new lot just imported, and it goes without saying that they will go quickly. If you want to share in them you will have to be early in attendance, as there is only a limited amount. Priced for to-morrow at, per yard ..... **15c**

## A Splendid Buying Time Among the Ribbons

A beautiful assortment of lovely Ribbons has just been unpacked. Dainty indeed are the many new importations and delightfully attractive. Hardly has there been a time when goods gave the store the brightness of spring as these beautiful ribbons do. The section devoted to them is simply aglow with spring-like beauty, and then, too, what is more surprising is the moderation of prices. They are in many new designs, including the favorite Dresden effect. Specially priced for to-morrow at ..... **25c**

## Ladies' White Underskirts Low Priced

New Spring Goods are these, and which the word Spring seems to strike a responsive chord. For the past few days new goods for Spring and Summer wear have been pouring into the Big Store. Most notable is the beautiful new Underskirts which we have on display and which, considering the high quality of the goods, are indeed surprisingly good values. They are made of extra fine cambric with deep frill of insertion in a number of very dainty styles, and usually sell at \$1.75, but to-morrow they are marked at ..... **\$1.25**

## New Arrivals in Hand Bags

The square bag which we have just received and have on display in our Broad Street windows is the newest and latest fad. They are made of excellent quality leather in tan, brown, black and green shades in a number of different styles. Some are richly embossed with oak leaves and are altogether a new bag novelty for this season. Square bags, small size, with Teddy bear decorations ..... **25c**  
Larger size, ranging in prices from \$1.50 to ..... **50c**

## Ladies' Belts Low Priced for To-morrow

Just received a specially fine assortment of Ladies' Belts. These are made of good quality leather, in all the newest and most up to the minute styles. Some have bright burnished brass buckles, others in plain effects covered. They include all shades and are marked for to-morrow's selling at very special prices, at, each, 75c, 50c and ..... **25c**

## DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

ing that question recently introduced to the legislature.

The following resolution, moved by Ald. Henderson, was passed:

"I hereby give notice that at the next meeting of the city council hereby determined that it is desirable to construct and lay permanent sidewalks, to grade and macadamize and boulevard Fernwood road, from Edmonton road to King's road, the council to pay 1-5 and the owners 4-5 of the cost of the same; also that a permanent sidewalk be laid on the east side of Fernwood road, from Cadboro Bay road northward, also that Doyle street be graded, macadamized and permanent sidewalks constructed from Oak Bay avenue south, and also that Frances street be graded, macadamized and permanent sidewalks constructed, from Douglas street to Busside road, said works to be done by day labor and carried out under the provisions of the local improvement general by-law, and amendment thereto."

The plumbing inspector wrote requesting that owing to the great increase in the work of his department he be granted an increase in pay. His request will be considered when the estimates for the year are taken up.

A large number of tenders for teams and men for handling the sprinkling carts, for the supply of carts for street work, for the delivery of gravel, were referred to the city purchasing agent, the city engineer and the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

The Richardson street improvement by-law to raise \$5,507 for work of grading, macadamizing and drainage, was put through its various stages. The work has already been done.

The following letter was received: "Your Worship and Aldermen.—It is the intention of the directors of the association to more adequately provide for the local young men's work by erecting a \$100,000 thoroughly equipped building provided the money can be raised."

The directors are confident the money can be raised through the medium of a strong financial campaign shortly to be conducted in this city. Experience in other cities has taught that to ensure the raising of such an amount for a city of the size of Victoria some large gifts require to be made or promised conditioned upon the

balance being raised in a definitely stated time. This puts confidence into the movement and ensures its success.

"We have learned that the limit of the council in donating without by-law is \$15,000. If the council can see their way clear to subscribe this amount, it will practically assure the success of this proposition, which is undoubtedly a civic asset."

"Carefully prepared estimates of need, cost of construction and maintenance can be shown and explained if a deputation is desired to wait upon the council or finance committee."

"Thanking you for past consideration and relying upon your serious study of our present need."

"I remain your sincerely,  
"On behalf of President McCurdy and the directors,"

"A. J. BRACE,  
"General Secretary."

The subject was laid over for consideration in connection with the estimates.

When the health and morals committee's report was before the council last night, Ald. Gleason made a verbal report to the effect that he had to his surprise discovered that the city owns a small lot 50 feet by 100 feet in Spring Ridge. The building on it was falling into decay and the ground was in a neglected condition. The matter was referred to the purchasing agent to report whether a by-law would be necessary before they could sell this property.

The council adjourned at 11 p.m.

PRESENTATION TO REV. MACKAY.

Montreal, March 10.—The acceptance of the principality of the new British Columbia college by the Rev. John Mackay, of Crescent street church in this city, has stirred that congregation, and last evening a crowded farewell meeting was held in the church. The Rev. Mr. Mackay was presented with a dressing case and Mrs. Mackay with a purse bag by the congregation.

DOCTOR'S HOUSE BURNED DOWN

Nesbit, B.C., March 10.—Dr. Woodruff's house and office were burned yesterday. The doctor and his family escaped with only their clothes. The loss is \$5,000.

## REGULATING SALE OF PATENT MEDICINES

Hon. W. Templeman Gives Notice of Bill in Dominion House.

(Special to The Times.)  
Ottawa, March 10.—Hon. W. Templeman has given notice of a bill to provide for the regulation of the sale of patent and proprietary medicines. The bill is considerably less drastic than the government measure introduced last year and held over at the end of last session.

The principal objection raised by retail druggists to the last bill was as to the stamp tax on each bottle, and in the new bill this is omitted, the department requiring only the registration tax.

Regulations are embodied requiring an analysis of each formula submitted being made before any proprietary medicine can be placed on sale, and also modified to meet the objection that an unnecessary delay would be caused manufacturers pending an analysis by a large number of preparations that would be required to be analyzed by a comparatively small staff in the inland revenue department.

BIG TOBACCO RAID.

Fifty Night Riders Held Up Kentucky Town—Kept Guard Over Exchange Operator.

Brookville, Ky., March 10.—Fifty or more night riders came into town early to-day in buggies and on horseback and before they left fifteen thousand pounds of tobacco belonging to Robert Stanton, one of the wealthiest planters in this section had been burned. The men were heavily armed with shot guns and revolvers.

A number of the men went to the exchange of the Bracken County Telephone Company, and kept guard over the operator, Miss E. Holton, so that no word could be sent for assistance. After destroying the tobacco they departed quietly as they came.



## THE "POST"

## IS THE KING OF FOUNTAIN PENS

The best self-filling, self-cleaning Pen manufactured in the world. It is simple, reliable and durable—positively non-leakable. To fill it, you merely dip the pen in the ink, draw out the plunger and it is ready for use.

No up-to-date Traveler, Tourist, Merchant, Business Man or Business Woman can afford to dispense with the "Post," the Pen of all Pens for busy people. Every Pen Guaranteed.

## CYRUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST  
GOVERNMENT ST.  
Near Yates.

## PREPARE FOR YOUR SUMMER HOLIDAY

## Small Acreage

ON LANGFORD LAKE  
Near E. & N. Railway.  
Not too far from the city.  
Each sub-division has water frontage and shade trees.  
**\$50 PER ACRE**  
EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE

## P. R. BROWN, LTD.

30 BROAD STREET.  
Money to loan, Fire Insurance  
Written, Rents Collected.  
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428

## THE SYSTEM-BUILDING TONIC

## BEEF, IRON AND WINE

**\$1.00 a Bottle**  
Nothing Can Equal It When Got at  
**B. C. DRUG STORE**  
J. TEAGUE  
Old No. 27 Johnson St. New No. 44  
Phone 324

Good Wine acts not only as a stimulant but as a tonic. These who drink little, but have to take some for their health's sake, frequently object to opening a full pint, therefore a very convenient size is the half-pint or "split." To the satisfaction of many, we now import G. Preller & Co.'s Claret and Sauterne in "splits." Preller's Claret is thoroughly aged, and exceptionally fine. Preller's Sauterne is deliciously dry without asstringency—full, flavored yet delicate.

G. Preller & Co.'s Claret, Sauternes and Burgundies are on the wine-lists of all leading hotels, restaurants, bars and clubs throughout British Columbia. If your dealer offers you an inferior wine for home consumption kindly phone us and we will see that you are supplied with Preller's famous brand.

## PITHER &amp; LEISER

Wholesale Distributors.

## Sweet Girls Love 'Sweets'

Men who love sweet girls should remember Shakespeare's "Sweets to the sweet," and often present a charming little inexpensive gift of

## GANONG'S CHOCOLATE

THE BEST  
MONEY CAN BUY

Come in and get one of these dainty boxes while waiting for the car.

Now Eggs are cheaper, why not let us sell you a can of "WATER GLASS" for preserving them. This wonderful preservative is no trouble. Call and let us tell you about it.

## TERRY &amp; MARET

Prescription Druggists  
Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

## CANNOT BE BEATEN IN THE CITY.

**A GOOD, MODERN SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE**  
IN JAMES BAY DISTRICT.  
Close to Car Line and Beach.  
We Can Sell it on Very Easy Terms.

For only \$2,300

ACT QUICK.

IT'S AN AI BUY.

## L. U. CONYERS &amp; CO.

INSURANCE AGENTS.  
Fire, Life, Accident.  
Money to Loan, Real Estate,  
COAL AND WOOD FOR SALE.  
18 VIEW STREET.  
Phone 1383.

## Local News

—Owing to alterations the Elite will postpone millinery opening for a few days.

—Removal Sale of Stoves, Ranges, etc. A. J. Clyde, 42 Johnson Street.

—Try the 35c lunch and dinner at the Cosy Corner Cafe.

—Yale lock repairing and changing a specialty.—39 Fort street.

—Coloring shopping bags in all styles and colors have just come to hand. See our 25c line.—Robinson's Cash Store, 56 Yates street.

—C. H. Tite & Co., painters, paper hangers, sign work, etc. Prices cheaper than ever.

—Bannockburn, Harris and Irish Tweed Suits in stylish designs at McCurrach's, 1125 Broad street, upstairs.

—The meeting of the police commission, arranged for this afternoon, was adjourned until Thursday.

—This evening Col. Hall will entertain members of No. 2 company, winners of the governor-general's cup, at dinner at the Dallas hotel.

—The United States revenue cutter Patterson, Capt. Gilbert, arrived off the outer wharf this morning on a short visit to the city. The Patterson will leave again this evening.

—Yesterday the death occurred at the isolation hospital of Frank Pettierow, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pettierow. The funeral will take place from the isolation hospital this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Campbell will conduct the services at the grave.

—This evening at 8 o'clock the members of the Garrison sergeants' mess, Esquimalt, will give a dance in the Fives Court, Work Point barracks. The mess requests the sergeants-major, staff sergeants and sergeants of the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., to be present.

—Men's Cashmere Socks—Fine English cashmere socks, black, in all sizes. Special price 25c.—Robinson's Cash Store, 56 Yates street.

—On Monday last at St. Paul's manse the marriage took place of Mr. Alfred W. Cunney and Miss Louise Maria Daniels. The bridegroom was supported by Mrs. T. H. Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Cunney will make their home on Portland Island. Rev. D. MacRae conducted the service.

—C. Otendorf, the man who is lying in the police station on a charge of holding up the man Wilkie on the Esquimalt road on Sunday night is the same man who brought a charge of assault against McCoy. The police are of the opinion that they have a strong case against Otendorf. When he was arrested Otendorf had a knife in his possession.

—There was a social last evening in the Congregational church, when the Young People's Society entertained the newly organized junior society. The programme consisted of several well-rendered numbers given by the older members present, amongst which were solos by Misses Talbot, Holquist and Charles Lancel. Refreshments were served and a most enjoyable evening spent. The socials will be continued, once monthly.

—The new school of bookkeeping and office training at 123 Douglas street is now open to receive private pupils day or evening. The system adopted has special advantages for young people of neglected education, and those who are otherwise employed and must study in spare time; as the work is arranged to suit the circumstances of each individual. Young ladies and others who cannot conveniently come to the school will be taught in their home if desired. The object is to prepare students for office positions; each one will therefore receive a thorough course of practice by a new and carefully arranged system. Tuition fees are payable on easy terms, and a special discount is allowed to those who enroll within the next thirty days.

—A quiet wedding took place in St. Paul's Presbyterian church on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when Miss Edith McDonald, of Winnipeg, and William P. Gibson, were united in marriage by Rev. D. MacRae. W. A. Kettle was best man, and Miss Kathleen Lymberry bridesmaid. The bride entered the church under the strains of the wedding march. The bride looked charming in a travelling costume of chocolate brown velvet cloth, with picture hat to match. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful presents, among them was a handsome cut glass, cream and sugar bowl from St. Paul's choir, of which she was a member. The bridal party left the church amid showers of rice and confetti. After a short trip Mr. and Mrs. Gibson will make their home in Alberca.

## Homes Can Be Made Cheerful

and GARDENS DECORATED at small expense by using:

FERRY'S FLOWER SEEDS, per pkt. 5c and.....10c  
STEELE, BRIGGS & CO.'S SEEDS, per pkt. 5c and.....10c  
WM. RAMMIE'S SEEDS, per pkt. 5c and.....10c

## Carne's Up-to-date Grocery

Next to C. P. R. Office, Cor. Govt. and Fort Sts.

## FOR THE MEN ATTENDING

## THE VANCOUVER

## HORSE SHOW

The best authorities and records show that Horse Show week is a time that demands certain requirements in Suits and Hats. The man who wears one of our Hats, Suits or Overcoats will be properly dressed. We back them with our guarantee for perfect fit and correct style. The bright days must remind every man that he should have a new Spring Overcoat. Particularly during Horse Show week. We have just opened up a beautiful assortment of styles made from the best English and Scotch materials hand tailored in Canada.

**\$12.50 to \$35.00**

## FINCH &amp; FINCH

## THE EXCLUSIVE STYLE STORE

HATTERS.  
1107 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## BALL RETURNS

The sum of \$900 was obtained from Function held in Empress Hotel.

The handsome sum of \$900 was realized as the result of the ball recently held in the Empress hotel in aid of the St. Joseph's hospital fund. Great credit is due to the managers of the affair for the great success which was attained. Not only was this one of the most enjoyable social events of the season, but the financial result is most encouraging. The following is the statement which has been issued:

Total from sale of tickets	\$2,076 00
Donation from Mayor Hall	10 00
Less rebate, per kindness of Mr. Stewart Gordon	50 00
Empress Hotel	\$1,022 00
Less rebate, per kindness of Mr. Stewart Gordon	50 00
Musical	97 00
Printing of tickets	10 00
Platform for orchestra	15 00
Doorkeepers	10 00
Extra service, supper room	25 00
	\$1,125 00
Balance	\$ 900 00

## DISMISSED APPLICATION

Certiorari Proceedings in Case of Losch-avaud Not Allowed.

This morning certiorari proceedings were instituted before Mr. Justice Irving in the case of Antonio Loschavaud, the plaintiff, who is charged with taking his children from a convent in New South Wales contrary to the order of the court, and who is now out on bail on the charge of deserting his wife and child. J. A. Alkman outlined the case, and then Richard Lowe, on behalf of the crown, made a preliminary objection to hearing the proceedings when they were still under consideration by the magistrate. His Lordship decided to hear the application. The objections made were all of a technical character, and His Lordship dismissed them. This means that Loschavaud will have to produce evidence for the defence or go back to Australia.

## BLASTING LOGS

D. O. Cameron, secretary of the Graham Lumber Company, wishes to state that his firm is the only one that has been blasting logs in Victoria "arm" so far as he knows, and that the work has been done on the shore nearly sixty feet from the water. The logs are floated into a shallow place and then at low tide they are high and dry.

In regard to the logs encroaching on the waters of the Arm, Mr. Cameron states that so far as his firm is concerned the logs are kept as close to the shore as possible. It is to the advantage of the mill men to do this.

At their last monthly meeting the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, made the necessary arrangements for holding their annual spring concert in the church on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst.

Next Friday evening Victoria lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., will celebrate its 44th anniversary by a roll call and reunion of its members at the lodge room. All members are cordially invited to attend.

A few days ago Mrs. Maggie Marion, of Butte, Montana, arrived in Victoria with her little son and friend expecting to meet her brother, Thomas McCaffery, who wrote inviting her to come. She has not been able to find him and is very anxious to learn his whereabouts. Mr. McCaffery has been in Victoria for the past seven months and is a smelter worker by trade. Mrs. Marion is stopping at the King Edward hotel.

## ENGLISH

THE EXTENSIVE SALES THAT WE HAVE FOR THE

## English Centaur Bicycles

Speaks only too well for their QUALITY, as well as for the confidence the people have in them.

We are now showing several new patterns, all of which are of the highest grade manufactured.

CALL AND INSPECT THEM AT

## Harris &amp; Smith

1120 BROAD STREET  
Phone 1969.

SOLE AGENTS FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND.

## AN ACTION AGAINST

## A TRADES UNION

## Bricklayer Will Go to Court

## With a Case of Damages.

On Friday next will be tried before Judge Lampman in the county court one of the most interesting cases that has yet been before the courts in this country. It is an action to be brought by Lawrence Graham, a bricklayer, against the officers of the Bricklayers' Union.

It seems that Graham was refused admission to the union because he refused to agree to some of the regulations of that body. For that reason he claims that he cannot get work, as the members of the union use their influence against him.

Graham claims the sum of \$500 damages and also lays a charge of conspiracy and wrongful combination and asks for an injunction to restrain the defendants complaining to any employer of labor that members of the union could not work with the plaintiff.

The officials mentioned in the summons are R. P. Kault, Ed. Short, Albert Pike and H. D. Jones.

## THE SALVATION ARMY

## IMMIGRANTS HERE

## First Contingent Arrived in City

## Last Night—A Number of Bandmen

The arrival of thirty-five immigrants from England under the auspices of the Salvation Army not only will add a number of useful citizens to this community but also will considerably strengthen the Salvation Army band which already has thirteen pieces. Nine of those who have just arrived are expert bandmen and on this account an effort is being made to keep them in town. If this effort meets with success the local army band will be brought up to 22 pieces.

All of the immigrants who will remain in town are Salvationists. They are fine-looking people and almost all of the children play some musical instrument. A reporter called at the army hall this morning a little girl about ten or twelve years of age was performing on the organ in a very creditable manner.

The contingent was in charge of Adjutant McRae, who joined them on the prairies. Lieutenant Col. Howell, of Toronto having charge of the whole party. The latter officer is expected to arrive here on Thursday; along with the new officers, who are to have charge of this station.

Captain Travis who was to have left the city for Nanaimo on Wednesday, is asking to be allowed to remain a few days longer until the immigrants are all placed.

The total cost of the transportation from Liverpool to Vancouver for each person was about \$80. Over 12,000 meals were served during the trip. The wages which the army has secured for the new settlers range from \$35 to \$40 per month with board and lodging. All are destined for agricultural pursuits. Another party will sail from Liverpool on March 25th and will reach Vancouver about the middle of April.

## BUSTER BROWN.

Popular Musical Comedy Only an Average Show.

Buster Brown was interesting last night, but not wholly satisfactory. The chorus girls were the best part of the show, for their singing was sprightly and their dancing and drilling excellent. Buster acted his part well, but he was not the kind of boy that has usually been associated with the clever little fellow that is the creation of the fertile brain of Outcault. Mary Jane was too big and too old. The grandmother was horribly grating on the nerves, but Tige was well acted under such difficult circumstances. The plot of the "Buster Brown" play seems to be but a flimsy affair, but there is much fun to be obtained from the smart sayings of the boy. The children voted it all.

Call on Phillips Bros. and get their prices for monuments and granite coping. New stock to select from. Works 825 View Street, Phone 11207.

## RESIDENTS RAISE ANOTHER OBJECTION

Owners of Homes Object to Factory Being Erected on Fisguard Street.

The Fisguard ratepayers are not satisfied with the treatment they have got from the city council. The following letter was before the city council last night:

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, owners of property on Fisguard street, between Blanchard and Quadra, have been informed by the city clerk that our petition to you has been "turned down." We wish to say that the assessed value of our respective properties amounts to \$23,850. The assessed value of Mr. Warner's property on Fisguard street is \$500. We wish to know why, in the face of this discrepancy of values, and our wishes expressed in petitions to your honorable body, we are to stand idly by and see our street marred by an unsightly building. As far as being in line with residences is concerned, it is going to be put up to close to the sidewalk, shutting out all view. This structure, to a considerable extent, will depreciate the value of our holdings, and all this in these days of beautifying the streets and what is the use of boulevarding a street, if the above can be done in defiance to the expressed wishes of those financially interested, as well as their strong desire to see the street second to none? We cannot understand how the building inspector could, under these circumstances, give a permit, and further, how your honorable body could uphold him in what is so apparently an unwarrantable use of the power placed in his hands.

In view of the foregoing, we would respectfully request that your honorable body would reconsider the matter, and your petitions, as in duty bound will ever pray.

J. MUSGRAVE.  
MRS. JANE W. HILL.  
MRS. J. G. HILTON.  
A. D. MUNRO.  
JAMES WOOLCOCK.  
JAMES HASTIE.  
A. McNAUGHTON.  
MISS KATE WYNN.  
MRS. P. W. DEMPSTER.

Ald. Hall stated there was great dissatisfaction in the district. The council were locked upon, as "a wishy-washy lot" to allow the building objected to. He considered that the council's aim in their civic capacity is to do its best for the greatest number. In this case they had failed to do the best for the majority. The building should be made to stand back from the sidewalk.

Ald. Weston wished to have the solicitor's opinion. It was pointed out that in Victoria West there was a cabin erected near fine residences.

The council decided to lay the letter on the table for a week and obtain the solicitor's opinion.

## Three Good Comic Records

## 10 INCH DISCS

## HE LOST HER IN THE SUBWAY

## COON WEDDING IN SOUTH-EAST GEORGIA

## STOP YER TICKLING, JOCK

## HEAR THEM PLAYED AT

## Fletcher Bros.

TALKING MACHINE HEAD-QUARTERS.  
1231 Government St.

## Grand Irish Recital

## A. O. U. W. HALL

Tuesday, March 10,  
8 p.m.

Auspices of Ladies Auxiliary of Y. M. C. A.

MRS. W. A. GLEASON, talented elocutionist, assisted by Misses Lugin, Mrs. Briggs, Arthur Gore, Robt. Morrison and Mr. Russell, pianist.

TICKETS 50c.

## Building Lots

## FOR SALE

## Houses Built

## ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

## D. H. Bale

FACTORY AND BUILDER.  
Corner Fort St. and Stadacona Ave.  
Phone 1140

## WANTED

100 LABORERS and 200 MECHANICS AND BUSINESS MEN of all classes TO PURCHASE THEIR

## Spring Suits

AT THE

## Wide Awake

## Tailoring Co.

543 JOHNSON ST.  
SUITS MADE TO ORDER  
FROM \$15 TO \$30  
Full Guaranteed.

300 new Suits just arrived from Old Country Mills.

## BOUND TO PLEASE

THE MOST CRITICAL TASTES.

## "SALADA"

TEA

Pure, Delicious and Wholesome. Black, Mixed or Green

Lead Packets Only. Blue Label 40c. Red Label 50c. And Gold Label 60c. per lb. At All Grocers



## Stylish Covert Coats

FOR SPRING WEAR

THE WIDTH of a seam, the size of a button, or the location of a pocket may sometimes determine the up-to-dateness of

a Covert Coat. The very closest attention to minute details of 1908 fashion is apparent in our new Spring lines. Very smart Coats representing the perfection of high quality and exclusive style.

COVERT COATS—Plain and fancy Covert cloth, fine imported goods; fawn, olive and drab. Prices, \$12, \$14, \$15, \$18

ENGLISH CHEVIOT COATS—Excellent quality, black and grey, latest "Covert" style. Special.....\$15.00

## WILSONS

43 GOVT ST. VICTORIA, B.C.

## START YOUR CHICKS RIGHT

## B&amp;K CHICK FOOD

Your baby Chicks need pure food. You make no mistake when you feed our TRADE MARK BRAND of "CHICK FOOD."

25 per cent. is PURE OATMEAL (broken Groats), which no other brand of Chick Food contains.

Feed your baby Chicks "B. & K." CHICK FOOD, and WATCH THEM GROW.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. Ltd.

RETAIL HAY GRAIN FEED WHOLESALE

## SPRING SUITINGS

—This evening the monthly meeting of the Victoria Poultry Association will be held in the Queen's hotel. The principal business of the evening relates to the selection of judges for the poultry show in January next.

—This evening at 8 o'clock Rev. Canon Beauland will deliver an address on St. Francis of Assisi in the Christ Church cathedral. All friends and strangers are cordially invited to attend.

## Pacific Loan Company, Limited

Incorporated 1907  
Authorized Capital, \$50,000.

Head Office  
529 Pender St., Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA OFFICE  
SUITE 12 PROMIS BLOCK  
P. O. Box 43.

## DO IT NOW!

IS GOOD ADVICE

So call into our store and get the benefit of our

SPECIAL

## Guitar Sale

You can get a GOOD Guitar

CHEAP, 20 per cent. off regular prices.

All MUSICAL SUPPLIES in stock.

## Waitt's Music House.

1001 GOVT. ST.



**BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO., Ltd**  
CORNER BROAD AND VIEW STREETS, VICTORIA, B. C.



# Reliable Watches

AT  
\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$2.75,  
\$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00  
and \$6.50

## Challoner & Mitchell

TIMEKEEPERS TO C. P. R.

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Grand Irish Concert AND LECTURE

By  
REV. FATHER CAINE  
At  
INSTITUTE HALL  
Subject: "CHARACTERISTICS OF  
THE IRISH RACE."  
Splendid program.  
GENERAL ADMISSION ..... 75c  
Reserved Seats ..... 50c  
Doors Open at 8 p. m.

### VICTORIA THEATRE

Wednesday, March 11  
JULES MURRY  
OFFERS AN  
AUTOMOBILE COMEDY  
PAUL  
ILMORE

In His Biggest Hit and  
LATEST COMEDY SUCCESS,  
"THE WHEEL OF LOVE"  
BY GEORGE V. HOBART  
Novel Scenic and Light Effects.  
Prices, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Seats  
sale opens 10 a. m. Monday, March 9th.

### THE NEW GRAND

Week 9th March  
THE ORIGINAL YOUNG  
BUFFALO  
America's Sensational Marksman. As-  
sisted by Mlle. Vera.  
O'NEILL'S COLLEGE BOYS  
Musical, Singing and Dancing  
Specialty.

GLADYS VAN  
America's Star Comedienne,  
LOTTIE MEANEY AND CO.  
In Her Own Comedy Sketch, "The  
Bovary Bug."

SAM ROSE  
BROOKS AND JEANNETTE  
In "Fluffy Kuffles and Spooney Sam"  
on the Main Street.

SIGNOR DE DOMINICIS  
World Famous Cornetist.  
THOS J. PRICE  
SONG ILLUSTRATOR.

"That's What the Rose Said to Me."  
NEW MOVING PICTURES  
"The Witch's Kiss."  
"The Bell Boy's Revenge."  
OUR OWN ORCHESTRA  
M. NAGEL, Director.  
"Pilgrim's Chorus." From Tannhauser.

### PANTAGES THEATRE

JOHNSON STREET.  
Week Commencing March 8th, 1908.  
BIM BOM BRR TRIO.  
European Electrical Novelty Musicians.  
BUDOR, BENNETT AND BUDOR.  
Dancers, Singers and Whistlers.  
ALLEN, DELMAIN AND ALLEN.  
In Their Latest Comedy Sketch, "A Tin  
Wedding."  
McGLOIN AND SHELLEY.  
Singers and Dancers.  
HARRY DEVEREAUX, Song Illustrator.  
THE PANTAGOSCOPE.  
In New Motion Pictures.

### Arcade Theatre

50 YATES STREET  
MOVING PICTURES  
Dupe Motor Race.  
Classmates.  
Fairy of Black Rocks.  
White Shoes.  
Chemist's Mistake.  
ILLUSTRATED SONGS  
Cheer Up, Mary.  
Love Me and the World is Mine.  
NEXT WEEK  
THE PASSION PLAY.  
Continuous show daily from 2 to 10.30  
p. m. Programme changes every Mon-  
day. Admission, 10 cents. Children's  
Saturday Matinee, 5 cents.

### Leap Year Skate

WEDNESDAY NIGHT,  
MARCH 11th  
AT THE RINK  
Every lady who buys a skate  
ticket and admission ticket on  
the 11th can bring a gentleman  
to skate free of charge.

## News From Four Corners of B. C.

Interesting Happenings Gleaned From All Sources in the Province

### B. C. MINING SHARES SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Effect of Money Shortage Has  
About Spent Itself in  
Province.

Rossland, March 9.—The restarting of the mines and smelters of the Amalgamated Co. at Butte, it was thought, would stimulate prices in the share market, and especially the copper shares. It did have a stimulating effect on Snowstorm and a few other Coeur d'Alene shares, but B. C. shares were not moved by it. There is, however, a better feeling, as it is felt that the effect of the money shortage has about spent itself so far as mining affairs are concerned, and that from now on the market will continue to improve until a normal condition is reached.

There have been sales of Le Roi of late at 15s. 4½d. The asked price yesterday was 15s. 6d. and the bid price 15s. 4½d.

Le Roi Two is quoted locally at 11 10s. asked and 11 8s. 6d. bid. When the dividend was declared a good many Le Roi Two shares were offered on the London market, which caused a decline in the price. As a matter of fact the market for Le Roi and Le Roi Two at present in London is limited. With an improved financial condition, however, the market for the shares of these two meritorious companies will enlarge.

Consolidated Company shares are weaker and there have been sales lately at 87½d. Yesterday it was quoted at 87½d. asked and 87½d. bid. This is certainly a very low price for the Consolidated shares. The very good condition of the company's mines and its smelter and the great possibilities of its future make the shares at present and considerably higher figures the best buy in the market.

There are more sellers than buyers of Rambler-Cariboo and it was quoted yesterday at 27½d. asked and 27½d. bid. Sullivan continues near the foot of the toboggan slide, and yesterday it was quoted at 3c. asked and 2½c. bid.

International coal is unchanged, and yesterday it was 90c. asked and 7½c. bid.

There is a wide divergence of opinion between buyers and sellers as to the value of Alberta Coal and Coke, and 11c. is asked for it and 2½c. bid. The other coal properties do not show much change in price.

Dominion Copper is lifeless, and 22½d. is asked for it and 22½d. bid. The bid price of Granby continues at 35d., but holders are not inclined to accept this figure.

Snowstorm, under the influence of the resumption of operations on a large scale by the Amalgamated Co. at Butte, has experienced a sudden rise to 11½d. asked and 11½d. bid. The advance was so sudden that a decline in price is possible. The most notable advances outside of Snowstorm were Charles Dickens, which rose to 15c. and Ray, which went up to 21c. asked and 17½c. bid.

Following are the latest quotations:

	Asked	Bid
Canadian Goldfields	68	67
C. M. & S. Co. of Canada	75.00	67.50
International Coal	77	80
Rambler-Cariboo	27½	25½
Sullivan	35	32½
White Bear	35	34
Dominion Copper	25	20.00
Alberta Coal & Coke	31	32
Granby Consolidated	35.00	36.00
B. C. Copper	4.50	4.25

### PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Princeton, March 9.—Albert Johnson, foreman of the Slocan group mining camp on Bear creek, has met with a painful accident, that will confine him to the house for a fortnight. Mr. Johnson had been in Princeton purchasing supplies for the camp. After passing Granite creek, and near Rabbit's ranch he was walking behind the wagon carrying his supplies, when his foot caught in a rut in the frozen ground, causing him to stumble and fall to the ground. On trying to rise Mr. Johnson found he was unable to do so, and an examination showed the ankle had been dislocated. The sufferer was conveyed back to Princeton. Dr. Schon was summoned and the injured member set in plaster of Paris. Mr. Johnson's many friends will be sorry to learn of his misfortune and wish him a speedy recovery. He will be made comfortable at the cottage of C. Williamson and P. Johnson, where his brother Oddfellows are looking after his welfare.

### NELSON SOCIALISTS.

Again Choose Candidate to Contest Coming Federal Election.

Nelson, March 7.—William Davidson, of the Slocan, formerly member for that district in the provincial assembly, has been chosen by the Socialists here to contest this constituency at the coming federal election. At the last election William Baker, of Slocan, a member of the Denver executive of the Western Federation of Miners, contested the district against W. Gailher, and ex-Governor Macdonald, coming in at the foot of the poll, exercising no influence upon the regular party vote.

### ARMSTRONG BAPTIST CHURCH.

Armstrong, March 9.—The contractors have completed the new Baptist church and the electricians finished the lighting apparatus a few days ago. The building is very comfortable and will seat a congregation of about two hundred. The new area of cedar manufactured here. The Baptists are to be congratulated on their push and energy in building so soon after their missionary work commenced.

### COWS AT \$3 EACH.

What Easterners Were Reduced to Owing to Hard Times.

(Special Correspondence.)  
Grand Forks, March 8.—James Burr, an old prospector of this district, and one of the owners of the famous Queen Victoria property at Nelson, B. C., has just returned from a five months' visit to Eastern Canada. Mr. Burr states that owing to the utter failure of the crops in the farming sections around Toronto and Pergus, he actually saw cows worth \$75 sold for \$3, and young pigs were sold for prices ranging all the way from ten cents to seventy-five cents each. In some cases people were unable to sell their stock even at these low prices and were forced to kill them to prevent their starving. Mr. Burr thinks that the people of British Columbia have no reason to complain of hard times in comparison with the people of the east.

### GRANBY IS AGAIN SMASHING RECORDS

Phoenix Mine Shipped 23,663 Tons to Smelter in Seven Days.

Phoenix, March 9.—Everything seems to be propitious nowadays for the Granby Consolidated to smash a record or two, and once or twice a month this is done. With plenty of coke, ore dumps, power, ore and with two railways ready and anxious with all kinds of rolling stock on hand, the smelting process, as far as records go, moves merrily along.

Last week no less than 23,663 tons of ore were shipped from the Granby mines to the Granby smelter, being the largest tonnage ever sent out in seven days from Phoenix or any other camp in British Columbia by rail or any other company. It should be remembered, too, that these figures are in dry tons, that is, when the moisture has been extracted.

While January was a pretty good month for shipments from the Granby mines, running in excess of 74,000 tons of ore, February, although two days shorter, shows up with about 6,000 tons more of ore shipped than for January. The tonnage sent out during the 29 days in February, amounted to 50,155 tons. The smelter treatment for February was about 2,000 tons more than this. If it continues to increase at this rate every month, it will soon be above a rate of 100,000 tons per month.

### McKINLEY TO RESUME.

Mining Man Predicts Gradual Increase in Value of Copper.

Grand Forks, March 8.—P. A. O. Farrel, who is known all through the West as a mining man and in the East as a prominent newspaper man has been in Grand Forks for the past few days. He was accompanied by A. R. McKenzie of Rossland. Both of these gentlemen were here on matters pertaining to the McKinley property in the Franklin Camp, and had a long conference with the local stockholders in the McKinley.

Among other things Mr. O'Farrell stated that the McKinley would resume operations as soon as the North Fork railway was completed to Franklin Camp, but that nothing would be done at the property till that time.

Regarding the copper market he felt sure that a gradual increase in value from now on would take place. Both of these visitors were very enthusiastic over the future of the Kettle Valley for fruit growing purposes.

### TRIAL OF ON LEE.

Charge of Attempted Murder at Chilliwack Will Be Heard at Vancouver.

New Westminster, March 9.—The trial of On Lee on the charge of attempted murder for shooting Richard Davis at Chilliwack on the first of February will take place in this city on the 16th inst. before His Honor Judge Howay. The preliminary hearing took place at Chilliwack some days ago and the Chinaman was committed for trial.

According to the depositions of Leonard Hall and others, the accused shot Richard Davis with a revolver about 1 o'clock on the morning of February 1st. On the latter was proceeding down the road past the Chinaman's shack. Several shots were fired, one hitting Davis, and for a time it was thought that the wound would prove fatal. Davis is, however, rapidly improving and will be able to appear on the 16th.

The Chinaman's defence is that some persons were breaking his windows, and that he thought Davis and his companion Hall were the responsible parties when he came out of his shack and fired at them.

### WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Will Be Engaged in Constructing Road From Nanaimo to Ladysmith.

Nanaimo, March 9.—Work for a large number of Nanaimo's unemployed is to commence to-morrow in Cedar district. Messrs. Carmichael and Ferguson will have charge of the work, and two camps are to be established this week.

About a mile and a half of the Waterford road is to be constructed between here and Ladysmith; also another new road or a mile in length, gazzetted some time ago, and another road of about two and a half miles long. About 100 men, or over, will probably be put to work. At noon over 75 men had been secured. The intention is to employ about 100 men, of men from the district. The wages will be \$2.50 per day of nine hours.

### TRAIL TRAVELED BY OLD TIMERS

Reminiscence of Old Wagon Road Which Led to B. C. Eldorado.

New Westminster, March 9.—Though many years have passed away since the first discovery of gold in the now historic Cariboo district caused what was probably one of the greatest stampedes the world has ever known, there are still men in this city who took part in the rush and who can still recall the old "Cariboo Trail," and the mention of Spuzzum will no doubt awaken in many minds reminiscences of the old wagon road which was then the only highway into the Eldorado of B. C. The road which was built in 1862-64, mainly by the Royal Engineers, started from Yale, the head of navigation, and after winding along the bank of the Fraser crossed the river at Spuzzum about eleven miles higher up, by the suspension bridge, and followed along the bank of the river through one continuous canon to Boston Bar, and then on to Ashcroft, about 100 miles from Spuzzum, from which point the wagon road led mainly through a rolling country to the gold fields. A modern road now does the work of the pack trail and mountain wagon, and though traces of the old road can yet be seen at different points along the route of the railway, as well as traces of the old Indian trail over which the first venturesome spirits made their way into the interior, both have long since been abandoned and are now in many places impassable even for a foot passenger.

### O. K. IS LEASED.

Ontario Miners to Exploit Property in Rossland Camp.

Rossland, March 8.—A. B. Perry and G. G. Wilson have leased the O. K. mine and mill, and will at once begin mining operations. The O. K. is located on the south slope of the D. K. mountain, two and a half miles west of Rossland, and a quarter of a mile from the Red Mountain railway near the loop. The main development consists of three tunnels and a winze. There is a regular fissure vein, carrying free gold, disseminated through the gangue in fine form or in the shape of massive nuggets. The latter are encountered usually close to some small dikes that intersect this ledge. There is a ten-stamp mill on the property. The lease was made to Messrs. Perry and Wilson by J. L. Whitney, broker, of Spokane, acting on behalf of the owners. The lessees do not as yet know what their plan of work will be, but will determine that question after they have made a careful examination of the workings. The O. K. has yielded largely in the past, and it is believed with the expenditure of energy and money it can be made to do so again. Messrs. Perry and Wilson are experienced miners, and for some time past have been operating near North Bay, Ontario.

### ORE SHIPMENTS.

Nine Hundred and Thirty-five Tons Passed Through Kaslo During February.

Kaslo, March 9.—The ore shipments through Kaslo for the month of February amounted to 935 tons. Over half of this was zinc concentrates from the Whitewater Deep and Ruth mines. The product of the former was consigned to Messrs. Barr, Sontheimer & Co., Antwerp, Belgium; the other to the Kootenay Ore Company. The silver-lead tonnage went to Trail. Two new ships appear on the list, the Wellington at Bear lake, and the Blinnack up South Fork. The following is the tonnage for the month:

Mine	Tons.
Rambler, s. l.	107
Wellington, s. l.	20
Whitewater, s. l. concentrates	53
Whitewater Deep, zinc con.	294
Blinnack, s. l.	20
Ruth, zinc concentrates	210
Ruth, s. l. concentrates	68
Reco, s. l.	20
Sunset, silver-lead	40
Total	935

### LUMBER TIED UP.

Only 2,000,000 Feet Will Be Brought Down Kettle River This Year.

Greenwood, March 9.—It is estimated that the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company have cut and will bring down the main Kettle river about 2,000,000 feet of lumber, log scale. This is only about one-fourth of the amount taken out last year by this company, as it suffered from the hindrances in doing business common to all the mountain companies in not being able to get cars during the winter of last year to ship the stock then on hand. In the fall it was estimated by the Lumbermen's Association that the mountain mills had about 300,000,000 feet of lumber on hand and as the financial conditions responsible for killing the trade last year have not loosened very much, it is not probable that much of this is yet shipped. The lumber coming down the main Kettle will be headed by the mill at Cascade which will open about May 1st and will employ about 60 men.

### TO SPAN KETTLE RIVER.

Grand Forks, March 9.—Word has reached here to-day from Cascade that J. A. Bartels, an enterprising citizen of that place, has personally undertaken the matter of building a suspension bridge over the Kettle river at Cascade townsite. The bridge will be of one span and will be made of steel cables.

## British Columbia Coast Service



### VICTORIA-SEATTLE ROUTE

Week End Excursions  
to Seattle  
\$2.00 For Round Trip \$2.00

On and after FRIDAY, MARCH 6th, week-end excursion rates will be in effect between Victoria and Seattle. Tickets Good going on Friday and Saturday, returning on Sunday night.

The fast and commodious steamer PRINCESS ROYAL sails from Belleville Street wharf at 8:30 a. m. Returning, sails daily from Pier A, Seattle, at 11:30 p. m.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,  
Cor. Fort and Government Sts. Dist. Pass. Agent.

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GRAND TRUNK  
SOLID WIDE-VEHICLE  
Trains of Coaches  
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SLEEPING CARS  
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And the Principal Business Centers of  
Ontario, Quebec and the  
Maritime Provinces.  
Longest Double-track Route under one  
management on the American Continent.  
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SOOTHING  
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Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.  
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Preserve a healthy state of the constitution  
CHILDREN  
Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.  
EE NO POISON EE

### Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company

Proposals for Clearing Land For  
Agriculture, Vancouver Is-  
land, B. C.

Sealed proposals will be received by the  
Chief Engineer at his office in Vancouver,  
B. C., up to noon of Tuesday, March 10th,  
1908, for the clearing, grubbing, etc., re-  
quired in opening up for settlement the  
quadrant of E. & N. Land Grant  
Lands, consisting of an area of approxi-  
mately one hundred and twenty-five acres  
adjacent to the town of Ladysmith and  
approximately one thousand one hundred  
and forty acres situated between French  
Creek and Little Qualicum River in Dis-  
trict of Nanaimo. Plans showing location  
and specifications can be obtained by ap-  
plication to above office.  
The lowest or any tender not necessarily  
accepted.  
C. E. CARTWRIGHT,  
Chief Engineer.

### ORCHARD SPRAYING WM. ROBERTSON

Has imported a Gasoline Engine and  
Appliances for SPRAYING, and solicits  
the patronage of those that require his  
services.  
1345 Pembroke Street

### NOTICE

Subscribers of the Victoria  
Daily Times, are requested to  
pay their subscriptions to the  
carriers, and not at the office.

### Patents and Trade Marks

Procured in all countries.  
Searches of the Records carefully made  
and reports given. Call or write for in-  
formation.  
Rowland Brittain  
Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney

### Canadian-Mexican Pacific S. S. Line

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE  
Under contract with the Canadian and  
Mexican Governments  
FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS  
TO—  
MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO, ACAPULCO,  
COLUMBIA, GUAYMAS, and other  
Mexican ports as inducement offers.  
The steamers have accommodation for  
first-class and steerage passengers, and  
are admirably adapted for the fruit  
carrying trade.  
Sailings from Victoria, B. C. the last  
day of each month  
For further information apply to  
J. H. GREER,  
General Freight and Passenger Agent,  
36 Homer St., Vancouver, B. C. Victoria, B. C.

### SEATTLE ROUTE

SEATTLE-TOWNSEND - VICTORIA  
ROUTE.  
S. S. ROSALIE leaves Wharf Street  
Dock (behind Postoffice) daily at 9 p.  
m. calling at Port Townsend.  
Returning, leaves Seattle at 8.30 a.  
m. daily, arriving Victoria at 2 p. m.  
FARE 50c EACH WAY  
Tickets on sale by JAS. McARTHUR,  
Agent,  
Wharf St., Phone 1451.  
G. N. Ry. 75 Government Street,  
N. P. Ry. Yates and Government  
Streets.

### WHITE PASS YUKON ROUTE

Steamers from Puget Sound and British  
Columbia ports connect at Skagway with  
the daily trains of the White Pass and  
Yukon route for White Horse and inter-  
mediate points. Connections are made at  
White Horse with the Company's stages  
running between White Horse and Dawson,  
carrying passengers, mail, express  
and freight. For further information ap-  
ply to TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, Van-  
couver, B. C.

### Union S. S. Co. of B. C., Ltd.

ALBERT BAY, HARDY BAY, NAKU,  
CLAXTON, BELLA BELLA, SWANSON  
BAY, HARTLEY BAY, PORT ESSING-  
TON, PRINCE RUPERT and FORT  
SIMPSON.  
SAILS FROM OUTER WHARF  
Wednesday, March 11th, at 9 p. m.  
BY NEW STEED STAMER  
SS. CAMOSUN

The only steamer on the route built  
with steel water-tight compartments and  
double bottom, insuring safety of passen-  
gers.  
Freight must be delivered before 3 p. m.  
at company's warehouse and office  
at WHARF ST. OR OUTER WHARF.  
Phone 1164.

### DRY CORDWOOD, STOVEWOOD AND BARK

R. DAVERNE  
WOOD YARD, FORT ST. TEL 61



## NO MORE RHEUMATISM "FRUIT-A-TIVES" CURED HIM

Christopher D. Graham is a well known citizen of Ottawa—formerly in the City Hall and largely instrumental in forming the Ottawa Hunt Club. Mr. Graham's voluntary, testimonial as to the great benefit he received from taking "Fruit-a-tives" will carry conviction.



Ottawa, Ont. Nov. 26th, 1907.

Dear Sirs:—

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for a long time—pains in my shoulder and joints practically all the time. I tried various treatments without benefit, and then I was recommended by a friend to try "Fruit-a-tives." I took several boxes of the tablets and now, for a long time, I have been entirely free from all rheumatism and rheumatic pains.

I wish to state, also, that I suffered from hemorrhoids, or piles, for years. I used all kinds of ointments and treatment and nothing did me any good, but after taking "Fruit-a-tives" for my rheumatism I am entirely cured of these dreadful piles. (Sgd) C. D. GRAHAM.

"Fruit-a-tives"—or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box—5 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## LIBERAL ROOMS

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(Upstairs.)

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A convenient place for all friends of the Liberal Party to gather.

Copies of the daily papers and the Hansard and all parliamentary reading kept on file.

If you have not had your name put on the Voters' List call up and do so before it is too late.

## Don't Condemn Yourself to Bright's Disease

TAKE GIN PILLS NOW

Bright's Disease claims its thousands yearly solely because people heed nature's warnings.

Pain in the back and constant headaches mean Kidney Trouble. Swollen hands and ankles, and pain in the joints, mean Kidney Trouble. Frequent desire to urinate—urine hot and scalding—mean Kidney Trouble. Neglecting these Kidneys means Bright's Disease.

If you know your kidneys are affected—or if you suspect they are affected—give them the help they need—GIN PILLS. Taking GIN PILLS regularly soothes the irritated, inflamed membranes—gives to the kidneys new strength—corrects every kidney and bladder trouble.

HANOVER, May 13, 1906.  
I received the sample box of GIN PILLS and was greatly benefited by them. My kidneys were in such bad condition I could not lift or stoop without great pain. In fact, they pained me nearly all the time. I have taken three boxes, working all the time at heavy work on the railroad, and did not lose a day.

And they are sold on a positive guarantee that they will cure you or money refunded. Put them to the test with the understanding that you must be cured or you get your money back.

So sure are we that GIN PILLS are just what you need in your own case, that we will send you a free sample to try. Write, mentioning this paper, to the Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg.

50c a box—6 boxes for \$2.50. 8p

## CIVIC PRINTING CONTRACTS.

The Ottawa Printers' Board of Trade sent a deputation of printing contractors last week to the Board of Control and got a sub-committee appointed to take up the question of revising the present form of tender for civic printing contracts. It was declared that under the present system the local printing establishments felt that they could not tender and do their business justice.

"The form is antiquated," said the spokesman, E. Norman Smith, of the Free Press, "and unsuited to the requirements of a big city. There is a nigger conceals in the fence." He also suggested that an official be appointed to see that the work is up to the requirements.

The result of selling fine goods, is greatly increased sales.

# COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

(Maple Leaf Label)

has no superior. It is absolutely pure, very nutritious and very economical.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO

## STABILITY OF C. P. R. RAILWAY

### ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF TRANSCONTINENTAL ROAD

#### Nothing Short of National Crisis Could Disturb Available Surplus.

In reviewing the financial and physical conditions of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, one is overwhelmed by the stupendous task of concentrating within the limited space of two or three columns of this journal the essential data for a complete and comprehensive article, that will be useful to the general body of investors in America and Great Britain. With a capitalization of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, equities of, perhaps, a corresponding amount, and a gross annual income that will soon aggregate one hundred million dollars, it can be readily appreciated that the system is one of the greatest and most involved, even in this era of giant industrial corporations.

It is with considerable gratification, though not surprise, that Canadians hear of the splendid loyalty of thousands of British and Continental investors toward the stock of this greatest of all Canadian corporations, especially when, for the last two or three years, professional interests have been organized to upset the marketable value of the security; and it is, no doubt, due to the steadfast faith of these same investors abroad that the stock was not driven to a much lower level during the aggressive "bear" campaign of 1907.

Big Surplus.

That their faith was not only worthy of themselves and of the best traditions of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company cannot be better exemplified than by the enormous surplus, after all interest and dividend obligations had been met, from the operations of the year ended June 30th, 1907. For that period the road earned \$18,376,033 for dividends on the preferred and common stocks. After the full payment on the preferred stock there was left a sum of \$14,624,582 to meet the dividends on the common. A six per cent. dividend on the outstanding \$121,880,000 of common stock amounted to \$7,300,800, thus leaving a net surplus of \$7,323,782, or an excess of about seven and one-half per cent. over and above the dividend requirements on the common stock. At the same time a one per cent. dividend was paid from the proceeds of land sales.

The above-mentioned surplus was obtained in a year that included one of the worst winter periods in the history of the company, not alone due to the rigors of the climate, but through a combination of circumstances that could not be foreseen. There was a congestion of the most aggravated type, following an unprecedented cereal yield in practically every province in the Dominion; and, to make matters worse, a coal famine in the prairies, which necessitated prompt action by the company's own coal from its different coal stocks in the West. Thus there was a deviation from the ordinary channels of operations a very considerable proportion of the company's rolling stock, and it was almost impossible to successfully operate under the multiplicity of disadvantages, there ensued a most embarrassing congestion throughout the whole system, and particularly at terminal points. This was not lightened in any way by the manufacturing and wholesale houses, all of whom shouted loudly, and frequently in vain, for the much desired freight cars.

Difficulties in Operating.

January and February are usually the most severe months in the matter of operating costs, and it may throw some light upon the difficulties of the season to point out the ratio of costs to receipts during those two months of that winter. January operating expenses in 1907 took no less than 87 per cent. of the gross earnings, which was exceedingly high by contrast with 71.34 per cent. in January of the previous year. An increase of 15 1/2 per cent. in the ratio made a material reduction, it will be granted, in the net income of that month, approximately some \$500,000. In the month of February, 85.42 per cent. was required to operate the system, as against only 71.75 per cent. in February of the previous year. And notwithstanding this and the many difficulties attending operations in the late autumn, when the car congestion was perhaps at its worst, the company was in a position to earn over twice the six per cent. dividend obligation on its common stock in the year closing June 30th, 1907.

The story of surplus earnings does not, however, stop here, as there are to be taken into account a few equities, which must continue for some time to be of vital importance to stockholders and their yearly income return. They include deferred payments and receipts on land sales, and also the "undivided" earnings of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railway, of which the Canadian Pacific controls a majority of preferred and common stocks. The land sales alone in 1907 realized \$5,837,377 by the sale of 994,349 acres, at an

average price of \$5.92 per acre. According to the annual report, there was included in the sales a large area for which contracts had been previously made at \$4 to \$5 per acre. The average price realized, from lands actually sold within the year was slightly over \$8 per acre.

#### Value of Land Holdings.

Investors cannot give too much favorable consideration to the value of land areas controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, because the values of the same represent a permanent equity, either in the direct sale of the land or by indirect returns from the ultimate yield they will give to the farmer, the forester, the miner, or by revenue from town lots and many other sources. It may be computed that the value of the lands unsold is in excess of one hundred million dollars—say, one hundred and twenty million dollars—and, as about sixty-five million dollars has so far been received by the sale of lands, there is thus a total value in excess of the one hundred and forty-six million dollars that will this year be outstanding.

That is to say, for every \$100 share of Canadian Pacific stock there is more than that equivalent per share in land equities alone to the holder of the stock, and that is making but slight allowance for the increase in values that must ensue. To carry the question of land assets further, it would be impossible to estimate the tremendous permanent value to the railway company of the lands that have been sold, or those areas that will be turned over to the farmer in the near future. This will constitute a field for annual revenue for the company's active railway operations, that will add materially to the gross and net receipts of the roads.

In considering the land equities mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, it should be stated that over sixty millions of the gross receipts have been received already on the sale of land, and while that may not appear at first sight to be properly entered as a place in the present or future estimate of equities, it must be appreciated that only a very small fraction of that amount has been paid out to stockholders, and must, therefore, be either in reserve or have gone back into the property, thus forming an undoubted equity for the benefit of the stockholders.

#### Gross Traffic Receipts Increase.

There has been phenomenal developments in the gross traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the last half decade. For the complete fiscal year ending June 30th, 1908, there were receipts of \$43,057,373, contrasted with about \$40,883,000 for the six months of the current fiscal year—the half-year ending December 31st, 1907. It is not improbable that the business of the road will continue to increase at, at least, a similar ratio, the recurring arguments of "vigorous competition to the contrary notwithstanding." The large influx of immigrants and the daily development of fresh resources of one description or another that are in process throughout the length and breadth of the system will guarantee to the parent railway a steady increase of traffic just as long as the Dominion maintains its present ratio of agricultural and manufacturing advances.

That these increases in gross business can be maintained may be demonstrated by the earnings of the last six months by contrast with those of the corresponding period of 1906. In the earlier period there was a total western wheat yield of approximately one hundred million bushels, to say nothing of a particularly fine yield of all the coarser grains and roots, all of which were substantially in excess of any former year, yet the returns of that especially prosperous period are shown to be already much below those of the similar period of the present fiscal year, notwithstanding a late crop movement and a serious financial stringency that closed down many of the leading western mining and smelting plants, which factors are considerable revenue earners for the railway system. The western wheat yield did not total seventy million bushels last year, 1907, and, owing to the adverse climatic conditions, the coarser grains suffered correspondingly.

#### Independence of Grain Production.

This would indicate that the general business of the districts served by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have grown in gross traffic importance, and have maintained an activity of production that has, in a sense, shown a remarkable independence of the grain cultivation in Central and Western Canada.

The figures upon which the foregoing is based will substantiate the statement. There was a gross return of \$7,447,474 for the six months ending December 31st, 1906, as contrasted with gross of \$46,883,917, the latter figure being subject to a slight addition when the final returns are out, for the half-year ending December 31st last.

If, it might be argued, the company can maintain such a degree of development during a season of indifferent crop results over one of particularly large returns, it is conceivable that, with the growing wealth of the country and the increasing numbers of immigrants, there will be a continuous series of similar increases that will more than maintain the present rate of earnings on the capital stock of the railway company. Even on the 1907 standard of earnings and the 1908 requirements of interest and dividend payments, there would still be a very substantial surplus to be carried forward to the following year.

The increase in passenger business on the Canadian Pacific railway system has been on a very large scale as, for the year ended June 30th, 1908, there was \$11,901,973 from that source, compared with \$12,523,877 for the last fiscal year. With the advent of the fast steamship services the company has gained a great advantage over other railways through its better facilities for booking through to western points, and even to points that are reached by the Empresses sailing on the Pacific coast. A large tourist trade is also encouraged, and the revenue from British and United States travellers is growing to very respectable proportions. The company also carries many thousands of immigrants from coast to coast, which greatly aids in the sum total of gross receipts.

As might be expected, the freight business has also grown abnormally during recent years, and taking the same years for purposes of comparison, it is seen that for the year ending June

30th, 1903, freight returns were \$28,502,081 as compared with \$45,885,968 in the year ended June 30th, 1907. The main part of this latter traffic is grain and lumber, while flour, manufactured articles and live stock are factors of much importance to the business of the road.

#### Notes on Stock Outstanding.

In relation to the large increase of capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, it will be useful to review the company's ability to meet the entire amount that will be outstanding, say, at the end of the current fiscal year. The amount of common stock outstanding on December 31st, 1907, was \$121,880,000, and the amount to be issued out of the newly authorized \$28,500,000 is \$24,326,000, thus bringing the entire capital paid in to \$146,116,000; but as this entire amount will not be paid in until about the end of October of this year, and only 60 per cent. of it paid in by the end of the present fiscal year, the increase in dividend obligations will not be so heavy as might be considered at first sight. Extra dividends on the new common stock will probably not exceed \$100,000 for this fiscal year.

The new preferred stock of \$7,500,000, issued in the early months of 1907, will, however, come in for the full dividend payments by the end of the fiscal year, but that, will only total to the aggregate some \$200,000, and is also a very insignificant amount by contrast with the surplus over dividends of the last fiscal period, 4 per cent. only being the rate of disbursement on the preferred.

When the entire \$150,000,000 of common stock is paid in there will be an annual sum of \$3,768,960 required to be paid for the full dividend, and for the year ending June 30th, 1907, there was a total sum of \$16,625,805 available for this purpose, after making due allowance for the preferred dividend charges, and including net profits from subsidiary roads, such as dividends and interest on stock and bonds held by the company in the Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company and other roads controlled by the Canadian Pacific stockholders.

There is absolutely no danger that the directors will allow the capital expansion to outrun the dividend capabilities, as, notwithstanding the tremendous amounts issued during the past five years, the last two or three annual financial statements have shown the common stock to be well looked after in the matter of surplus earnings. Within a period of five years the company has floated over \$80,000,000 of common or ordinary stock, and a total of nearly \$120,000,000 of bonds preferred and common in the same period. Despite this large amount of new stock, which after all had been a nucleus of the system's increased earning powers, there has been rather a strengthening than a weakening of shareholders' equities.

#### National Crisis Only Would Disturb.

It might be said, without fear of contradiction, that no less than a national commercial crisis could reduce the surplus available on the Canadian Pacific's common to below an 8 per cent. basis, and that, in the circumstances of Canada's present unique position in the eyes of the old countries, would probably be restricted to within a very

short period. The 8 per cent. earned would be ample to meet the dividend requirements, to say nothing of the thirty odd millions surplus shown in the general balance as at June 30th, 1907. All things considered, however, it is unlikely that the earnings will be so materially reduced within at least the next few years. The stock is strictly at 6 per cent. railway issue, although it pays an extra 1 per cent. from the receipts on account of land sales.

### INFORMATION FOR GUIDANCE OF MARINERS

#### Swiftsure Bank Buoy Replaced —Other Aids Placed in Position.

The Swiftsure bank buoy has been replaced in position, and the location of Laven Point buoy has been changed. The notices to mariners concerning these are as follows:

With further reference to notice to mariners No. 3 (7) of 1908, Swiftsure bank combined gas, whistling and bell buoy has been replaced in position on the bank.

Approximate position: Lat. N. 48 deg., 32 min., 20 sec.; long. W. 125 deg., 1 min., 20 sec.

The following sextant angles fix the position of the buoy: Pachena point light, 0 deg.; Carmanah lighthouse, 55 deg.; Cape Flattery lighthouse, 59 deg. The buoy is moored in 30 fathoms water.

#### Lawn Point Buoy.

The gas bell buoy heretofore moored 1.3 miles N. 45 deg. E. from the boulder on Laven point, has been changed in position, and is now moored in 25 fathoms water 1.2 miles S. 66 deg. E. from the boulder on Lawn point. Lat. N. 53 deg., 24 min., 22 sec.; long. W. 131 deg., 53 min., 35 sec.

From the buoy the east tangent of Graham Island and the west tangent of Tree Island is in line bearing S. 7 deg. east.

#### In Japanese Waters.

A fixed red light, to show over One Rock, has been established in a window below the main light on Todoroki, province of Rikuchiu. The light is elevated 109 feet above the water, and should be visible in clear weather from the bearing N. 12 deg., 18 min. W. to N. 1 deg., 15 min. W.

The characteristic of Shirasaba beacon light, Hiroshima bay, has been changed to a group of 2 white flashes, followed by 1 red flash every 12 seconds, thus: Double white flash, 2.3 seconds; eclipse, 4.7 seconds; red flash, 3 seconds; eclipse, 4.7 seconds; complete revolution, 12.0 seconds.

The light shown from the reconstructed light house at the mouth of the Ishikari river, is a sixth order flashing white light, showing one flash every 25 seconds. The light is of 3,000 candle power, and should be visible 12 miles in clear weather. It is shown from a circular iron tower, painted white.

The light shown from Kagami-jima

## Chase & Sanborn's

### HIGH GRADE COFFEE

Some people buy Chase & Sanborn's Coffee because of its exquisite flavor—others, because of its strength—some, "just because they like it."

All of them, because no other coffee suits them so well.

Lighthouse on the north point of Kagenojima; entrance to Nagasaki harbor, is now a white light, with a red sector over the shoal between Takaboka-jima and Kogakibana between the bearings of S. 27 1/2 degrees W. and S. 54 1/2 deg. W.; and another red sector over Oosone between the bearings of S. 67 deg. W. and S. 85 deg. W. The light is of 110 candle power, and should be visible 10 miles in clear weather.

#### DYNAMITED TO DEATH.

Four Men Lose Their Lives in G. T. P. Construction Camp.

Winnipeg, March 9.—A terrible accident occurred on Saturday evening at Gordon Bros. camp on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction work, north of Kaimar, Ont.

J. Koby, a foreman, was drilling a hole, and without warning a dynamite explosion took place, killing four men and seriously injuring three more.

The dead are: Herbert Dunn, an Englishman; Nicholas Kok, an Austrian; M. Tokhnan and Phillip Virdar, Italians.

Koby, the foreman, who was drilling the hole, is seriously injured.

#### TAKEN FROM SINKING VESSEL.

Survivors of Norwegian Barque Glint Landed at the Azores.

Porto-A-Fayal, Azores, March 9.—The crew of the Norwegian barque Glint, Capt. Larsen, were landed here to-day by the British steamer Tredgarnhall, Capt. Williams, after having been rescued at sea from their vessel, which was in a sinking condition. The Glint was not destroyed.

#### 20 FIREMEN INJURED.

Chicago, March 8.—A score of firemen were injured, three perhaps fatally, by a fire which destroyed Apollo hall, a three-story structure at 236 Island avenue to-day. The cause of the fire is unknown. The total damage is estimated at \$85,000.

## University School FOR BOYS

VICTORIA, B. C.

PRINCIPALS

Rev. W. W. BOLTON, M. A., Cantab.

J. C. BARNACLE, Esq., London Univ.

Assisted by C. E. Walker, Esq., B. A.

(Oxford), E. Cartwright, Esq., Jesus College (Cambridge), C. H. Jackson, Esq., B. A., New College (Oxford) and J. M. Baves, Esq., Keble College (Oxford).

Excellent accommodation for boarders, chemical laboratory, manual training, football, cricket and military drill. Boys prepared for the universities, Kingston R. M. C., the professions and commercial life.

UPPER SCHOOL—Oak Bay Avenue, corner Richmond road.

LOWER SCHOOL—Rockland Avenue, adjoining Government House.

The Easter term will commence on Monday, January 6th, 1908.

Apply REV. W. W. BOLTON, Phone 1334.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

**EPPE'S**

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

**COCOA**

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 4-lb. Tins.

**FREE**

Send us your name and address for 12 pieces of

Jewelry to suit its taste. When sold up to the \$1.20 and we will send you three TWO SOLID GOLD

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## Canada's Handicap in Seal Fishery

(By P. T. McGrath)

Moneyed women throughout the world are directly interested in that perennial dispute between the United States and Canada—the Behring Sea seal fishery. The ultimate outcome will be awaited with keen concern by the costumers of the great national capitals of both hemispheres because of the fashionableness of the seal. The seal is the costly and luxurious garment which are made out of the fur seal's skin, and the nobility of Europe and the money queens of America will welcome the prospect of some plan which promises to lessen the annual kill of seals and thereby increase the cost of fur seals, making them even more than ever the attractive badge of wealth or station.

Though all attention is virtually absorbed by the fur seal fishery of the Pribilof Islands in Behring Sea, about which Uncle Sam and Jack Canuck are contending, it is a mistake to suppose that this is the only fur seal fishery, or the greatest. The Pacific seal fishery may be separated into five main divisions:

1. The fishery along the British Columbia coast, conducted exclusively by Canadians; 2. The fishery on the Pribilof Islands, conducted by the Alaska Commercial Company, which holds these islands under a lease from the United States government and is protected by that government; 3. The fishery on the Kamchatka coast and adjacent islands, leased by Russia to the Kamchatka Industrial Company, and by them operated under Russian protection; 4. The fishery on the Saghalin and Kurile Islands, owned by Japan and similarly protected by her; 5. The pelagic fishery in Behring Sea, legally prosecuted in certain marine areas by Canadians, and illegally engaged in by adventurers from every land otherwise.

There is also, a distinct enterprise, the South Sea seal fishery, conducted off Cape Horn and the Falkland Islands, and followed mainly by British and Canadian seal hunters. It may be observed, in passing, that the fur seal fishery is distinct altogether from that against the hair seals of Newfoundland and Labrador, which are hunted every March and April and the ice floes off these coasts by the Terranovian fisher folk in stout steamers. The pelts of the hair seal is converted into leather, and the fat into oil. The fur seal is killed on rockeries amid the Pacific islets or is chased through the surrounding waters by small schooners. These pelts are used solely for women's coats, while the fat is discarded as worthless.

Conditions in the Pacific. The prime facts respecting the Pacific seal fishery are that only four countries are geographically situated so as to enable them to profit by the industry: the United States, Russia, Japan and Canada. The first three own rockeries; but Canada has no rockeries. If all four possessed rockeries, it might be possible to make regulations suitable for all; but the only manner in which the Canadians can engage in the venture is by purchasing their prey on the high seas. This is a right conceded to them by international law, as represented by an Anglo-American arbitration at Paris in 1893, following upon an attempt by the United States to prevent them doing so on the ground that Behring Sea was a "closed sea," a construction the tribunal rejected; but it prescribed regulations to govern the fishery with a view to the preservation of the seals from extermination, and provided for a revision of these every five years by the American and British governments, so that they might be amended where found necessary.

The United States has always contended that pelagic sealing tends speedily to deplete the herds, because so many female seals are killed by the schooners that the nursing pups, which could sustain life only through the mother's milk, are starved and perish, and Nature's plans for the reproduction of the species are defeated thereby. Somewhat the same view is taken on the subject by Russia and Japan, and hence the three countries regard the rockeries as great national preserves, and lease them to trading companies under strict regulations, protecting the waters by means of gunboats so as to prevent depredations by sealing pirates.

It may be observed here that the Kamchatka Development Company of San Francisco, an American concern, is the lessee from Russia of the Copper Islands, with the rockeries thereon, which are among the finest in the North Pacific, the herd numbering about 15,000 seals; but the rockeries are so difficult to raid that the poacher seeks some landing place where the guards are less vigilant or "quick on the trigger."

Whatever the cause to which the shortage may be ascribed, the fact remains that in the modern period of this sealing industry, as regards friction between America and Canada, which may be described as the last 25 years, the catch of seals grew at a rapid rate for 15 years as parties engaged in it, and has shown a still more decided decline during the last decade.

The Canadian catch in 1905 consisted of 3,571 skins taken on the British Columbia coast, 5,578 in Behring Sea and 1,557 in Asiatic waters, a total of 10,706. In 1906 the catch was 15,023; in 1907 it was 22,614; in 1908 it was 22,365; in 1909 it was 21,516; in 1910 it was 22,151. The value of the catch in 1905 was \$207,335; in 1906 it was \$262,845.

The maximum annual kill of fur

seals on the Pribilof Islands was fixed in the lease of 1870 to the Alaska Company to continue for 20 years. In 1890 a renewal was granted for a further similar period, at the maximum of 60,000. The annual kill now is not half that number, and the diminution is ascribed to the killing of the swimming seals by the pelagic sealers, armed with guns, spears and nets. The figures of the annual slaughter of the Pribilofs have run as follows: In 1900, 22,430; in 1901, 22,612; in 1902, 23,304; in 1903, 19,372; in 1904, 17,511. The value of these seals is about \$250,000.

Russia's Guarded Treasure. The Russian seal rockeries, and more especially the sea otter resorts of the Kamchatka coast, are among the most jealously guarded treasures of the Russian crown. The sea otter's skin is very valuable, and is becoming quite rare, and the few that are taken annually are reserved for the imperial family. Only seven were secured by the Canadian sealers in 1905. In 1854 and 1855, during the Crimean War, when the Russian warships had to be withdrawn from the seal rockery patrol, daring raiders, chiefly American whalers, ravaged these preserves, obtaining valuable cargoes of the costly pelts, one New London, Connecticut, barque making several forays and securing no fewer than 55,000 of them. The sale of them permanently enriched every man of the crew, as the price had mounted skyward owing to the Russian supply being cut off by war. The rockeries were practically destroyed, and it was not until 1875, 20 years later, that the Russian government had them sufficiently restored to permit the killing to be resumed. The lessees have cleaned about 25,000 skins every

cruising grounds of their powerful fleets, that even the most daring seal poachers hesitate at attempting raids upon them. It is true that a popular novelist makes its hero participate in such an adventure and escape unscathed, but this denouement is much more likely in fiction than in fact. The value of the Japanese fur seal catch each year is about \$200,000.

In the rockeries the seals are killed in specially prepared yards, remote from the herds, the young males being hunted out of the families and driven overland to these yards, that the butchers may not alarm the others and cause a general stampede to the water, and possibly serious loss of immature ones being taken to the sea too soon. The method of destruction is by clubbing, after which the carcass is skinned. The Canadian pelagic schooners carry part white and part Indian crews, the former of whom chase the seals in boats and shoot them as they lie afloat on the surface of the ocean; the latter spearing them from canoes in the same way. The pelagic pirates, being unable to engage Indians, have to do their sealing with white men alone.

In the South Seas. The South Sea seal fishery has been developed during the last few years, and is largely conducted by Nova Scotians and Newfoundlanders. The fleet consists of 15 schooners—splendid craft of 150 tons, with the lines of a clipper and War, when the Russian warships had to be withdrawn from the seal rockery patrol, daring raiders, chiefly American whalers, ravaged these preserves, obtaining valuable cargoes of the costly pelts, one New London, Connecticut, barque making several forays and securing no fewer than 55,000 of them. The sale of them permanently enriched every man of the crew, as the price had mounted skyward owing to the Russian supply being cut off by war. The rockeries were practically destroyed, and it was not until 1875, 20 years later, that the Russian government had them sufficiently restored to permit the killing to be resumed. The lessees have cleaned about 25,000 skins every

## SUFFRAGETTES OF CITY ARE INDIGNANT

(Continued from page 1)

"Four weeks ago the attorney-general introduced an amendment to this act by which all women householders were disfranchised through his interpretation of the term householder. As soon as his amendment was introduced a committee, representing the local council of women and the provincial and local W. G. T. U., waited upon the premier and attorney-general and asked them to reconsider this interpretation and permit the women householders of municipalities to have the franchise which they for so many years had enjoyed, and this request was backed by a petition from a thousand women.

"By these gentlemen we were referred to the municipal committee of the legislature. To this committee these ladies went and pleaded once more that the privilege of voting should not be taken away from them, but alas they went in vain. The committee reported favorably on the attorney-general's amendment. Then the Victoria city members were visited, and they said they must back the government and could promise nothing. Then we made one final effort, and wrote to the premier and the attorney-general asking that the word householder might include women who paid \$5 a year rental, but after careful consideration the gentlemen decided that only men householders could vote. Women who own property worth \$100 can vote and those who pay a license, but no other women.

"As a result of this amendment two questions naturally arise: The first is, Why has the franchise been taken from us? The second is, are we satisfied that it shall be taken from us?

"There is always some reason why laws are passed. It is either to protect, to develop, or to restrict some class of persons or some industry. When a law to restrict women voting is passed we naturally seek the cause and ask: Is it because of the inefficiency or corruption of the men elected to control the affairs of our city during the last two years, since the woman's vote has been so much larger than formerly? Is it because some of the men who wanted to be elected were defeated and said: 'It was the woman's vote that did it? Or is it because women have asked for a purer city, for a closed saloon on Sunday, for the closing of gambling dens, for the suppressing of vice? Is it because women will not rest while her children have to walk the streets of a city which is not pure?

"Oh, mothers, are we going to be satisfied now that we cannot use our vote in helping to decide these questions—these questions which are so vital to our boys and our girls? Since we have had a vote we have found mayor and aldermen have listened to our wishes with respect and consideration, and granted us many concessions. Voting side by side with good men we have succeeded in placing in the city council some God-fearing men who do not believe in an open city; who do not believe that our children have to be lured into gambling dens; who do not believe that saloons should be kept open day and night; who do not believe in the open den or the increase of the social evil; but who suppress all these vices which are ruining so many of the youth of our land.

"Upon us rests a great responsibility, the responsibility of raising our voice in protest against this action of the legislature. Shall we let the matter rest? Shall we?

"No, a thousand times no. We must agitate, agitate, agitate. We must fight as our brothers have fought for their political freedom. This year must be a year of work to regain that freedom which we have lost, and we must not be content until we can have a voice in electing to the position of trust in our cities men whose principles are pure, and whose lives are upright.

"Perhaps we scarcely as yet realize what this disfranchisement means to us; but when we get men into office who do not frown on but encourage the temptation laid for the unwary feet of our children, then we will bitterly realize the injustice which has been done us by this amendment to the municipal law. I think the women of this province should be organized from one end to the other, rise up in a mighty power, and show our legislators by petition, by letters and by deputations that we want the mother's vote and will not rest until we get it. The women of the province will be largely influenced by the action of the women in Victoria, who, perhaps, have been more keenly alive to their privileges in this regard. It is therefore imperative that we start in motion a movement which, as it travels, will gain so great momentum, so great a force, so great an impulse, that our legislators will be compelled to restore to us our rights and privileges. The ballot is a sacred trust, and it is a duty which every woman owes her country and her family to do everything she can to secure it.

"I heard a woman of intelligence say last week: 'I do not believe in voting.' She had never given the matter a serious thought. She did not realize the responsibility of the ballot. She thought as lightly of it as she might of a toy. But, mothers, the ballot in your hands means right laws. It means protection, and we must not, we dare not, shirk it."

Mrs. Day presided over the gathering, which fairly packed the committee room of the city hall.

Messrs. Bass & Co., Ltd., the brewers, have recently placed on the market the largest contract that the world has known for labels. The order is for the supply of the well known red-triangle label which is supplied by Messrs. Bass to the bottlers who handle their pale ale. The order works out at rather more than one million labels a day for each of the working days of the year. It is handled by a staff of some eighty work people, who devote their whole time to this one contract.

## BUY YOURSELF A HOME

Rent ruins many a man. Paying rent makes the landlord rich and keeps you poor. We can suit your purse and can give you a wide selection in any part of the city.

### THESE ARE BARGAINS

**VICTORIA WEST**—Close to car line and school, and on good residential street, neat 1½-story 5-room cottage, practically new, owner wishes to get a larger place in the country and will sell for \$1,100; terms \$600 cash.

**HERE'S ANOTHER SNAP**—Prettily designed cottage, 5 rooms, bath room, pantry, basement and attic, on 60 x 120 corner lot, with some fine fruit trees, near Douglas street car and inside city limits. Only \$1,350 cash.

**BATTERY STREET**—Six-room cottage, all conveniences, full size lot, close to park and sea. Price \$3,000. Terms.

**MICHIGAN STREET**—James Bay; handsome little cottage, newly painted; hallway, parlor, bedroom, kitchen, pantry, basement, woodshed, electric light, 13 fine fruit trees, lot 60 x 120. Only \$1,600, terms \$600 cash.

**COLLINS STREET**—Close in, very good 7-room house, well built, all conveniences, sewer, electric light, hot and cold water, bath room. This is a very cheap buy for \$1,750, terms to arrange.

**FIRST STREET**—Extra well finished cottage, good as new, 5 rooms, basement, lot 50 x 150, stable, chicken houses and chicken runs. This is a cottage that will suit anyone and quality considered the cheapest buy on the market. Price \$2,100, terms to arrange.

**NORTH PEMBROKE STREET**—Large eight-room house, hot and cold water, electric lights, 2 lots, lots of fruit trees and small fruits, owner has been asking \$3,000 for this property, but for immediate sale has instructed us to sell for \$2,100.

**ONTARIO STREET**—James Bay; new cottage, just being completed, 5 rooms, bath room, pantry, woodshed and all conveniences. Reduced from \$2,750 to \$2,500 for immediate sale. Terms to suit can be arranged.

## McCONNELL & TAYLOR

Cor. Government and Fort Streets (Upstairs), over C. P. R. Office.

## A Thrilling Story

By MAX PEMBERTON

In a few days THE TIMES will commence the publication of a story of especial interest, just issued by the Cassells, and for which the exclusive rights have been obtained by this paper, entitled

### "Wheels of Anarchy"

This novel of Mr. Pemberton's is the story of an assassin, as recited from the papers, and the personal narrative of his secretary, and enthralls the interest of the reader from the first page.

WATCH FOR THE  
OPENING CHAPTERS.

year since from the islets, valued at \$400,000 annually, by the Canadian standard, at the killing place; and about 300 sea otter skins, worth as many thousand dollars. It requires eight warships to keep off the poachers of every nationality; who, nevertheless, at times successfully raid the preserve.

At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, these poachers expected to repeat the experiments of 50 years before, as Russia's gunboats would have to be withdrawn from this patrol, and a horde of the adventurers flocked to Japan with 200 vessels, intending to set sail as soon as the weather conditions favored, and expecting to return with loot valued at not less than \$7,000,000. But, to their profound disgust, Great Britain intervened with an offer to take over the protection of the rockeries, and the United States undertaking to assist, the pirates found their schemes frustrated; for they few either the British or American flags in the main, with a few Japanese, and Japan consenting, vessels of all three flags were subject to boarding, inspection or seizure by either American or British warships.

What Japan is Doing. The Japanese rockeries are situated among the Kurile Islands off Saghalin, the southern half of which Japan secured under the terms of the Treaty of Portsmouth. These areas yield about 10,000 skins, which are augmented by some two or three thousand more that are secured by Japanese pelagic sealers operating in Behring Sea outside the 60-mile zone round the Pribilof Islands, which the Paris arbitration ceded to the United States. During the last few years new but small rockeries have been formed on islets in the Sea of Japan, and the Japanese system of policing these possessions is so complete and effective, while the areas are fully embraced within the

to take to the water and forage for themselves. The sealing schooners prosecute their quest among all the islands of the Southern Archipelago, and kill their prey almost wholly by pelagic operations.

The schooners are often out or touch with civilization for many months, and occasionally there are dark tales of wild raids on the rockeries owned by the Argentine, Uruguayan and Chilean governments, and of sealers chased by gunboats and pelted with cannon balls; and even of the seizure of an alleged roacher, as was the fate of the Nova Scotia schooner Agnes Donaline early in 1905, a Uruguayan gunboat capturing her under suspicious circumstances and her crew being thrown into prison and she confiscated. In 1904 some 24,112 seal skins were secured in Cape Horn waters, valued at \$350,000, which were mostly shipped direct from Port Stanley to London for sale.

It is thus apparent that this South Sea seal industry, which excites so little comment, is really more valuable than the American, Canadian or Japanese catch in the North Pacific waters, and bids fair speedily to become worth as much as the highly vaunted Russian preserves of Kamchatka and vicinity. The United States exhibits no concern in the other branches of this fur seal industry, save that involved in the Pribilof Islands, and her unceasing endeavors to effect a change there are due to the promptings of the lessees, who see their one-time valuable concession being steadily dissipated, while the Republic is deprived of a substantial asset.

### MEN WHO CAN BARK WANTED.

According to a message from Paris, a new profession, known as that of the "two-legged dogs," has been introduced by the authorities there. A tax of two dollars a year is imposed on every dog, and the owners are supposed to declare them themselves. Many of the owners evade the tax by giving one dollar a year to their concierge. When the fiscal authorities make inquiries the concierge denies the existence of the dogs, and the Revenue is defrauded.

The authorities are now paying \$30 a month to a number of men who can bark. The men walk along the streets at night, bark outside every house, and when a dog replies take note of the address and send round the tax-collector. It is a hardworking profession, but for those artists who have failed to get an engagement at the Opera and are fond of exercise it means bread and butter.

### FAMOUS FENIAN DEAD.

Col. Kelly's Remarkable Arrest and Sensational Escape.

Memories of one of the most daring rescues from the police ever effected is recalled by the news of the death in the United States of Colonel Thomas F. Kelly, the famous Fenian leader, who was arrested in Manchester under curious circumstances in September, 1867, but was rescued from the prison van and escaped to America.

Kelly, who was the son of a small farmer in Galway, was born in 1833. He was originally designed for the priesthood, but his restless spirit would not allow of him settling down to such a life. He early became connected with the Fenians, and when on the outbreak of the American Civil War, the leaders of the movement urged their followers to join the Northern armies so that they might get military training to fit them for the projected invasion of Ireland, Kelly joined Colonel Corcoran's Horse, commanded by Colonel Corcoran, an Irishman who had distinguished himself by refusing to parade in 1860 in honor of the Prince of Wales's visit to New York.

Kelly fought gallantly, and by his daring and intelligence secured rapid promotion. He became captain in the army of General Thomas, and at the close of the war received a lucrative appointment in the arsenal of Washington, which he soon resigned in order to go to Ireland as Fenian military organizer. He was really sent by the Mahoney party in America to keep watch on James Stephens, the "head centre" in Dublin, but from the Colonel Kelly (as he was now called) threw in his lot with Stephens.

When the latter escaped from Richmond prison by the aid of a warder and a hospital superintendent who were Fenians, the party which received him outside was in charge of Colonel Kelly, who had planned the whole affair.

### Kelly's Arrest and Escape.

Presently it came to Kelly's turn to be captured, and the story of how his arrest was effected is only less remarkable than that of his rescue. One day a Manchester policeman arrested two men whom he suspected of loitering to commit a felony in Oak street. They gave the names of Willis and White, and they were about to be discharged by the magistrate when a constable asked for a remand, as he was under the impression that they had some connection with Fenianism. Subsequent inquiries had a sensational result, for in a day or two the country was startled by the news that "Willis" was Colonel T. F. Kelly, the Fenian head centre in England, and "White," while "White" was Captain Deasy, another Fenian leader.

With a police escort of twelve Kelly and Deasy were returning in a prison van along Hyde road, Manchester, on September 16, 1867, when they were stopped by a party of armed Fenians, who shot the horse, drove off the police, blew off the back of the van, and was accidentally killed. Allen and 25 others were arrested and charged with his murder. Three of them—Allen,

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and file of the Fenians to their leaders was strikingly shown when the man who headed the rescue party, William Allen, seized the colonel's manacled hands and, kissing them, passionately cried, "Ah! Kelly, I'd die for you."

His words were grimly prophetic. In blowing off the lock of the door, Sergeant Brett, who was inside the van, was accidentally killed. Allen and 25 others were arrested and charged with his murder. Three of them—Allen,

## Thousands Starving in India

It is a historical fact that for centuries past, thousands have died every year in India from starvation. Here in Canada, in the midst of wealth and plenty, they die—not because of lack of food, but because they can't eat and digest. To be strong and energetic you must eat plenty of food—but eating is useless unless digestion is good.

If you are thin, pale, sickly, answer this question, do you eat and assimilate enough wholesome food? If not, then you require Ferrozone—first because it creates appetite, second, because it quickly converts what you eat into the kind of nourishment that makes muscles, bone and sinew. Everyone gets well, sleeps well and looks the picture of health when they use Ferrozone. It rebuilds weak constitutions, fills the system with energy and vim, establishes robust, happy health. Physicians prescribe Ferrozone because it contains all the elements that a system tonic requires and say it does wonderful good to men and women of all ages. If in search of better health you can't do better than use Ferrozone. Sold in 50c boxes or six for \$2.50 by all dealers.



## Kaid Maclean's Six Months Captivity

Hardships and Adventures in the Outlaw Raisu's Mountain Prison.

Kaid, Sir Harry Maclean is free at last, and safely home again at Tangier. His six months' captivity as the prisoner of the outlaw Raisu among the Knasse Mountains has been fraught with perilous adventures and bitter tribulations. The moors even resorted to a refinement of torture in the form of dining into the Kaid's ear, and wild music that might well drive a Christian to the verge of madness.

The conditions of the Kaid's release, which have been the subject of negotiation between Sir Gerard Lowther and Raisu since September 7, are: A ransom of \$100,000, of which \$25,000 will be paid at once and \$75,000 will be invested so as to produce \$200 a month, which Raisu will receive for five years; if at the end of that period he has done nothing to forfeit his claim, the balance of \$75,000 will be placed at his disposal.

(2) British protection for Raisu and the members of his family.

(3) Return of certain black slave women.

(4) Release of a number of prisoners.

Sir Harry Maclean furnished the "Daily Mail" correspondent in Morocco, Mr. William Maxwell, with an interesting account of his capture and imprisonment.

### Why the Kaid Had no Guard.

"Before I left Fez in June," the Kaid wrote, "the Sultan gave me letters for Raisu, and for some of the tribes. His Majesty told me to hand these letters to the chiefs of the tribes, and not to give them Raisu. He also bade me leave nothing undone to induce Raisu to come to Fez. Sir Abd-el-Karim Kiani, nephew of Raisu, met me in Alcazar, and swore by everything a Moor can swear by that Raisu would come to Fez—that he wanted to come with me, only I must do nothing to cause Raisu to think I was not playing fair, as he had received no end of letters telling him not to trust me. For that reason I took with me only a few of my men."

"When I met Raisu at the river he was awfully shy. He asked me to come a little way into the chiefs' country to show that I also trusted them, and to give them their letters from the Sultan. I made Raisu clasp hands and swear by everything he held sacred—even by the local saint who is his patron and ancestor—that he was going to act fairly. He did all these things, and added that it was a shame I should think that he would behave ill. 'You ought not,' he said, 'to talk in this way. Am I not going to put my fate in your hands by accompanying you to Fez?'"

"I had letters which I had been ordered to give to the chiefs themselves. Raisu had with him fifty-six armed men, whereas I had only three or four. I knew that if he had made up his mind to act unfairly I should be made to go with him, and I went. I have not told you one quarter of what Raisu and his nephew said to persuade me. Soon after we passed the river I knew it was my Rubicon, and that I was entirely in Raisu's hands."

Prepared to be Deserted.

"Next day," continued Kaid Maclean, "when Raisu sent his scribe, El Dowdie, to tell me that I was a prisoner, I was mad with sorrow and shame, for instead of helping the Sultan I had made matters worse for him, and had put my own Government in a difficult position. I felt inclined to kill myself in order to help the Sultan and to prevent Raisu from making anything out of his treachery. If I had not been sure that the tribes would aid the Moorish authorities to obtain my immediate release I would have taken my life. I wrote to Sir Gerard Lowther, the British Minister, and told him I was ready and willing to be left with Raisu, and asked him to give the Sultan a free hand. Honestly, I did not care one bit about myself, and if the Moorish government had acted promptly and energetically they could have taken us both—dead or alive."

The Moorish government tried to negotiate and failed. Then it sent two utterly inefficient armies against Raisu.

"When the Sultan's soldiers came," says the Kaid, "Raisu told the people that I had sent them, and asked me to write letters insisting on their withdrawal. Of course, I could not write such orders. I was, indeed, glad to hear the firing, but the 'armies' were no good. In the last attack not a single man on Raisu's side was killed. If I had waited till the 'armies' released me I must have waited for ever."

### Ill-treatment Begun

"Raisu, realising that I would not help him and suspecting me of urging the government to active measures, determined to give me a bad time. On the march nearly all my mules were taken from me, and after seven hours' ride my men were sent to put up Raisu's tent, while I was left without food, sitting until night in the burning sun with a hot, dirty jellab over me. Raisu knew how I was treated, for he and his nephew passed close to me seated on the ground in the sun, and took no notice of me. The El Khmes tribe urged Raisu to give me up, but he put the guard round his tent and declared that he would fight first."

Fearing that the tribesmen might insist on bartering the prisoner for immunity from attack, Raisu determined to remove the temptation. In dead of night the Kaid was ordered to put on Moorish clothes and was smuggled to a distant retreat inaccessible save to mountaineers and goats.

"It was on the 24 of July, I think, that I was taken into the mountains about three hours' distant from El Khmes. I was not allowed to carry anything with me. During the first two days I was given only a little brown bread and some water, and during the three following days one boiled chicken and some hard-boiled eggs. All day I was kept hidden under some rocks, and was not permitted to move a step. Every night until the fourth we changed our hiding place, going over very rough ground to a new lair under the rocks. On the fourth night we did not move, and at midnight on the fifth my guards brought me back to El Khmes. Raisu, having ceased to fear the effects of the presence of the Sultan's levies. When I got back to El Khmes I had fever, and my temperature rose to 102. I was ill for a week, but got well again."

And now began a period of persecution that reduced the prisoner to a skeleton, but left his spirit unbroken. For many days the Kaid was kept in close confinement under conditions that would have daunted a less proud and obstinate man. Not a word of complaint uttered, and not for a moment did Sir Harry Maclean give his enemies the gratification of seeing that their tortures had any effect on him. "He treated them with silent contempt," said the Moor who visited Raisu's prisoner. "He turned his back upon them and said, 'Shoot me, if you will.' He was never afraid."

Let the Kaid tell the story of this ordeal.

"On August 24 I was placed in a tumble-down room with the roof off on one side and partly off on the other. My things were taken from me, and I was allowed to keep only my medicine chest, a few cigars, and paper and pen. I had no change of clothes, and had to sleep on the floor with only a thin carpet under me. I was suffering severely from the effects of a chill, and my bones ached. I asked Raisu to let me have my mattress, but he refused. When the nights grew cold my only covering was a thin wrap. Raisu would not let me have a blanket. I was not permitted to leave the room, which four Moors shared with me and the Kaid. We had only a little kettle of water among us, and I could wash only my hands and face. We were in a beastly state. On September 2 Raisu must have received news that alarmed him, for he sent four of his guards to carry me off into the hills again. I was ill at the time. Happily, the men had with them a bad time during our previous stay in the hills that they refused to go."

Raisu, no doubt, was disturbed by the arrival of Mr. Allan Maclean in Tangier, and by the receipt of a letter dated August 27 inviting him to come to terms. Mr. "Bibi" Carleton then came to the scene, and for the first time Raisu was asked to make known his conditions.

"Raisu," says Sir Harry Maclean, "came to see me on the morning of the 10th, and on the following day he sent me a tent. How glad I was to get out of that beastly hole! I spent seventeen never-to-be-forgotten days there. On the night of the 11th eleven Moors kept me awake until three in the morning, and I was out of the room at five. I had a bad time, but I did not let them see that I cared a straw. Often I felt like a seahawk man whose only wish is to be thrown overboard. When I quit the dreadful room I was thin as a skeleton. I could not stand upright, and was so weak from the confinement and want of proper food that I could hardly walk. Raisu told me that he would treat me well. He sent back my servants and my bed. That night I had a good sleep between sheets—a luxury I had not enjoyed since July 17, having slept on the ground for fifty-six nights. But still, I had no Moors in my tent to keep me awake till one o'clock and to commence praying at dawn."

More Precautions.

Of course, Raisu began by asking for the moon. But the moon shined steadily. On October 3 the Sultan assented to any conditions for the Kaid's release.

Meanwhile, Raisu visited these delays on his unfortunate captive. Confinement in a foul room, want of food, and a systematic course of bullying, which was harder to bear than privations, had failed to break the indomitable spirit of Kaid Maclean. Another instrument of torture was found, and

the prisoner was left to tender mercies of Sir Mahomet Arrar, one of Raisu's creatures. Arrar was put in charge of the guard, and, says the Kaid, "proceeded at once to isolate me and get me under his sole control. He took from me anything he fancied, and when I protested Raisu sent word through Arrar that he was to have anything he liked. Anyone who did me a kindness or service came under Arrar's severe displeasure. My men were removed on his report."

Sir Harry Maclean is a great lover of music, but the music to which he was compelled to listen was intended as a form of torture. The guards took their cue from Arrar, and determined that the dog of a Christian should listen if he would not dance to their tune. The two-stringed fiddle of the country was at work night and day, and the captive was prevented from sleeping. Protest was in vain. The same old tune was played until it was on two in the morning. These murders of sleep and of music demanded rewards, and promised to abate the nuisance if given the price of a sheep. They bought a goat instead, declaring that the m'hallas had eaten all their sheep—more mischief than those suspected them of doing. Being a Moor and a time server, Sir Mahomet Arrar began to amuse his ways when he saw some prospects of the Kaid's release.

End Approaches.

The negotiations dragged on with painful slowness, and it was not until November that they began to take practical shape—thanks to the tact and knowledge of the native character possessed by Mr. "Bibi" Carleton, consular agent at Alcazar.

The proclamation of the new Sultan Mulah Hafid was a serious obstacle to the success of the negotiations, but Mr. Carleton finally succeeded in overcoming all difficulties, and in bringing the captives demanded by Raisu to Tangier. These unexpected delays and their anxieties have told on the health of Sir Harry Maclean, who, though of vigorous and hopeful temperament, is entering his sixtieth year.

"Kaid Maclean has borne his long captivity like a soldier. He has never uttered a word of complaint, and has always shown himself ready to be made a sacrifice of his detention, or even his death, could benefit the cause of Abd el Aziz."

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## UNDER-WATER GUNNERY.

Curious Sequel to Experiments on H. M. S. Hero.

A curious gunnery test, to form a sequel to the experiments to which the old battleship Hero was subjected last November, is to be undertaken by the British at the Portsmouth Gunnery School, in H. M. S. Revenge, according to an English exchange. After four bombardments of the interior of the ship, as she rested on the sands of the English Knock, failed to reveal to the gunnery experts of the Channel Fleet and First Cruiser Squadron the reason for her sinking. All the visible damage was confined to the part of the ship above the water line—namely, the gun turrets, and the armor belt, and since no armor-piercing projectiles were used, all which struck the ship, but did not penetrate.

The probable explanation of the sinking of the ship, which has given rise to the Revenge trials, is as follows: One of the high-explosive shells fell some distance short of the ship, descended into the water a few feet and struck the Hero in the most vulnerable part—below the edge of the water line armor—the effect of which would be the same—as that of a torpedo. It is possible that, as a result of the Revenge experiments, this method of attack will be developed. The Revenge is to fire at a target which descends some distance below the surface of the water, and the guns will be aimed at various points short of the target in order to discover what allowance should be made for the fact that the ship always been held that a shell went some distance below the water before rising for the recoil, but before the Hero trials no one ever thought of applying this circumstance to the conditions of battle. Most of the gunnery people are still sceptical, but the Revenge experiments should finally settle the question.

"I Wasn't Courtin' Her."

She didn't think much of what she'd done; she'd been out in rough seas, for it was in thick weather that the Forfarshire struck. I've seen the rocks many times, and Grace told me how, as the tide ebbed, her bows lifted and her stern sank. I could see her, and she went down in twenty fathoms.

"But she had some nice things given her," said the old man. "I remember her showing me a little gold slipper in a red morocco case that some royalty or emperor had sent her."

"And one day she told me how two gentlemen had been to ask her to go up to London and see a playhouse, and I said 'Why, Grace, you'd be treated like a queen!'"

"But she wouldn't go; she said she wouldn't leave her daddy. She was a lively one, too, was Grace; oh, she used to make me laugh."

"I had a great affection for Grace," said Mr. Gilles; "but I wasn't courtin' her."

"I think her loved me more than I loved her. You see, my love was at home, where my intended was."

"I left N. Sunderland in 1849 by a steamboat bound for Newcastle, and Grace was on the island, and stood there, waving a white handkerchief, as long as I could see her. I promised her I would go back to the fishing next season, but I shipped on a vessel that was away seven months, and so I couldn't keep my promise."

"The only letter Grace Darling wrote me was during that seven months, and it went to my home, and was destroyed, and I have never ceased to be sorry for it. It was about a year after that news came home that Grace Darling was dead."—Old Country Exchange.

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GRACE DARLING.

Veteran Tells Stories of Lighthouse Heroine—Visits to the Longstone.

Seventy years has passed since that stormy autumn morning when Grace Darling and her father rowed out from the Longstone Lighthouse on the Farnes Islands, and rescued the nine survivors of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Forfarshire.

In a quaint, picturesque almshouse, hidden away in a quiet street of the peaceful and old-world town of Ipswich, an old sailor lives who now only knew Grace Darling, but who knew her intimately.

James Gilles, or "Jimmy," as he is familiarly and affectionately called, is more than eighty-eight years of age. For fifty-four years he had been dock-steward and assistant engineer at Ipswich, a post from which he only retired at the age of eighty.

Chatting to a press representative, Mr. Gilles explained how he came to meet his heroine.

"In my sailor days I joined a cargo ship, under Capt. Brinkley. We took a cargo of grain from Ipswich to Liverpool, and then we took a cargo of salt to N. Sunderland. When we were off the herring fishing was just beginning and they were short of hands, and I was persuaded to leave the ship and go on board one of the herring boats."

"The man I engaged with used to supply the Longstone Lighthouse with coal and oil and provisions. They were taken out about every four weeks in a cable, and he made me coxswain. It just suited me. I'd heard tell about Grace on the mainland. I got to N. Sunderland in June, 1833, and the Forfarshire was wrecked in 1833."

Grace was "Very Passable."

"First trip I went with the cable I saw Grace at the lighthouse door. So I said to myself, 'You look a nice lass; I should like to have a yarn with you.'"

"I was a young chap then, just turned twenty, and I was a regular 'dash' when I was a young sailor. But as I walked towards her she drew back behind the door, so that time I had to go back to the boat without speaking to her."

"Next time I went I took some grapes and apples and little luxuries and put them in a silk handkerchief—sailors were nothing without silk handkerchiefs—and this dark orange and red stuff, so that time I had to go back to the boat without speaking to her."

"And then?"

"Oh, then," said Mr. Gilles, "she thanked me and we got friendly. We used to walk about on the rocks together, and there were places where you could sit nicely. But it's a wild, barren place, with the ocean all round."

"One day we went to Ramborough to see the castle. We couldn't stop long, because she had to get back to the lighthouse. It would have been awkward if thick weather came on. I remember rowing her back."

"And what was she like? Pretty?"

"Oh very passable," said Mr. Gilles. She wore a dark blue Scotch cap, and her long black hair was tied up over her shoulders, and she'd dark eyes, and her face all bronzed with the sea air. There was a sea saltiness about her."

"She wore short skirts, and she was as good as a sailor; she could set a sail and pull an oar as well as a man. Often and often we've gone round the island in the cable with her, and even when it's calm there's always a swell there."

"Her father was a man between sixty and seventy, and always wore drab knee tail coat and waistcoat, and a round skull cap with fur all round it—very old fashioned."

"I Wasn't Courtin' Her."

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GEO. A. SMITH, C.E., B. C. Land Surveyor, Alberni, B. C. Mining claims, timber limits and sub-divisions.

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DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, day or night. X-ray and Douglas street, Victoria. Telephone Office 667; Residence, 122.

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SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 3109 Broad street. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, stenography, grammar, English, spelling, good positions. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

### Landscape Gardeners

PHONE 507. Henry Atkinson & Son, landscape gardeners, tennis and croquet lawns, and grounds, sprays, and mazes given. All work guaranteed. Residence 1349 Stanley Ave. Established 25 years.

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T. S. GORE and J. H. MCGREGOR, British Columbia Land Surveyors, Chancery Chambers, 54 Langley St., P. O. Box 122. Phone A-34.

ALEX GILLESPIE and J. B. Green, British Columbia land surveyors. Office, 1207 Langley street.

### Legal

C. W. BRADSHAW, Barrister, etc., Law Chambers, Station street, Victoria.

MURPHY & FISHER, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Ottawa, Parliament, Departmental and Patent Office Agents. Practice before the Supreme Court, Ontario, and the Federal Court, Ottawa. Charles Murphy, Harold Fisher.

SMITH & JOHNSTON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Parliament Buildings, Departmental Agents, Agents before the Railway and other Commissions and in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, Ottawa. Alexander Smith, W. Johnston.

### Mechanical Engineer

W. G. WINTERBURN, M. I. N. E., Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery; gasoline engines, a specialty. Phone 124. 1257 Oak Bay avenue, Victoria, B. C.

### Medical

DR. J. P. RYAN has removed his office from 307 Pandora avenue to the Vernon Building, corner Douglas and View.

### Mining Engineers

DONALD G. FORBES, Mining and Metallurgical Engineer. Examinations and reports made on mining properties. Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C.

### Musical

FRANK J. ARMSTRONG, Violinist, Graduate of Leipzig Conservatory of Music. Private pupil of Franz Ruckert. Will receive pupils at 501 Michigan St. Telephone A26.

### Stenographers

Stenographers and typists supplied on application to Mr. Suttle, teacher, 1045 Yates street.

### Lodges

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets, at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street, 1st floor, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, 8 p. m. For information apply J. O. Welch, Treas., P. O. Box 257, City.

COURT CARIBBOO, No. 743, I. O. O. F., meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday and 4th Monday of every month, at 8 p. m. For information apply J. O. Welch, Treas., P. O. Box 257, City.

COMPANION COURT FAR WEST, I. O. O. F., No. 273, meets first and third Mondays each month in K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets, at 8 p. m. For information apply J. O. Welch, Treas., P. O. Box 257, City.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 8, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets, 1st floor, every Friday, in the month, Wm. Jackson, clerk.

K. OF P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets, 1st floor, every Thursday, D. S. Mowat, K. of R. & S. Box 14.

A. O. F. COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, No. 225, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, W. F. Fullerton, Secy.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Wednesday in room at A. O. U. W. Hall. Members of Order visiting the City cordially invited to attend. R. Dunn, recorder.

COURT VICTORIA, A. O. F., No. 899, meets at Sir William Wallace Hall, 1st and 2nd Wednesdays, W. Noble, secretary, 144 Oswego street.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 113, Clifton Scott Whiting will apply to the Governor-General in Council for approval of the plan and site for the erection of a wooden wharf at the foot of Lot 51A, in the City of Victoria, B. C.

A plan of the said proposed wharf and a description by meter and border of the proposed site of the same have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and duplicates thereof have been deposited in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said City of Victoria, B. C., the 8th day of February, 1908.

FELL & GREGORY, Solicitors for Clifton Scott Whiting, Applicant.

## FURNACE ACCIDENT MOULDER'S HAND INJURED

Mr. William Burdett who works for the Canadian Westinghouse Co., at Hamilton, and resides at 192 Simcoe Street East, says: "As the direct result of a heavy mould being rolled over, as I was assisting other workmen to line a furnace, I sustained a severe injury to my left hand. Had the mould







IN THE SPRING, THE HOUSEWIFE'S FANCY QUICKLY TURNS TO THOUGHTS OF

## Housecleaning Soaps and Powders

DIXI LAUNDRY BAR, 6 for	25c
GOLDEN WEST SOAP, 6 for	25c
WHITE SWAN SOAP, 6 for	25c
NAPHA SOAP, 10c bar or 3 for	25c
FRENCH CASTILE, per bar	35c
TOILET SOAPS, in fancy boxes (3 cakes)	15c, 25c and 35c
WHITE SWAN WASHING POWDER, per package	25c
GOLDEN WEST WASHING POWDER, per package	25c
DUTCH CLEANSER, per tin	15c
SAPOLIO, 2 cakes for	25c
HAND SAPOLIO, 2 cakes for	25c
RON AMI, per package	15c

## DIXI H. ROSS &amp; CO.

UP-TO-DATE GROCERS, 118 GOVERNMENT STREET.  
TELS. 52, 1052 and 1590.

## Trevor Keene

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.  
Salesrooms, 77, 79 Douglas St.

## FOR SALE

Handsome Early Victorian Mahogany Sideboard, 7ft. 6 in. long. Price \$550

8 Mahogany Dining Chairs \$125

Chippendale Secretaire \$300

Handsome Bedroom Suite \$600

Unique Set of Florentine Bronzes by Clodion \$600

TREVOR KEENE - Auctioneer  
Tel. A742Messrs. Williams & Janion  
The Auctioneers.Duly instructed to sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION  
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## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

at  
225 QUEBEC STREETON  
TUESDAY, MARCH 17

at 2 p. m.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

Maynard & Son  
Auctioneers

Instructed, we will sell without reserve

TO-MORROW, AT 2 P. M.

At our salesrooms, 134 Broad street,

Desirable and Well Kept Furniture and Effects, 1 Piano, 1 Organ

Including:

Handsome Quartered Oak Buffet, Hand-some Sideboard, Oak Hall Rack, 4 Oak Dining Chairs, Mahogany Rocker, Very Old Steel Engravings, Splendid Bed Room, Very Good Couch, Camp Bedding, Chair, Fancy Japanese Screen, Eight Full size iron Bedsteads, Dom. Wire Springs, Top and Box Mattresses, Oak Dresser and Stand, Large Chest of Drawers, Chiffonier, Commode Chair, Child's Cradle, 4 Carpet Squares, Hall Carpet, Child's, Go-Cart, Good English Baby Buggy, Kitchen Table, 8 Kitchen Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Corroation Cook Stove, almost new, etc.

100 Black Minorca Chickens

7 Ducks

Chaff Cutter, Churn, Garden Tools, 2 Incubators, Milk Cans, Creamers, etc. Chickens will be sold at 2 o'clock sharp.

MAYNARD &amp; SON, Auctioneers

## DID YOU SAY

FURNITURE? Yes, we buy and sell new and second-hand furniture, stoves and household effects.

WANTED—Some good second-hand cook-stoves. Highest prices paid.

W. C. KERR, 710 Yates St. Est. 1886 3 Doors Above Douglas.

## SPRING WEATHER ALREADY

THE FARM AND GARDEN WILL NOW CLAIM YOUR ATTENTION.

We have in stock all the IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS AND MACHINERY needed for successful farming and gardening. We can supply anything from a trowel to a threshing machine.

## B. C. HARDWARE CO.

Phone 82. COR. YATES and BROAD STS. P.O. Box 683

## Unmatched Bargains in Jam and Soup

You'll be glad if you do—and sorry if you do not—acquire some of these this week:

PEACH JAM, made right here in Victoria from fine B. C. Peaches, really fully equal to home-made preserves, 5-lb pail only \$50c

CLARKE'S CHICKEN SOUP—Chicken nutrition in fluid form; will pay you to buy these now ready for camp or summer cottage, 3 tins for only \$25c

The West End Grocery Co. Ltd.  
42 Government St. Phone 88.

## EARLY SEED POTATOES

We offer this season two varieties of  
EARLY HEBRON and BRUCE'S EARLY WHITE.

Our stock has been carefully selected, hand picked and guaranteed true to name. Per 100 lbs. \$2.00

Sylvester's Seed Company, 709 Yates Street.

## PETER McQUADE &amp; SON

IMPORTERS OF

Ship Chandlery, Plough Steel, Wire Rope Galvanized, Cotton and Wool Waste, Launch Supplies, Gasoline, Motor and 74 per cent.

1214 (78) Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

## ADOPT REPORT OF FIREWARDENS

## COUNCIL APPROVES

## OF SALT WATER SYSTEM

Question Was Considered Last Evening by Mayor and Aldermen.

The city council after disposing of the ordinary routine business last night resolved themselves into a committee with the mayor in the chair to consider the Fire Wardens' report and proposed high pressure salt water system. The following letter from the secretary of the Vancouver Island Fire Underwriters' Association was read:

"Gentlemen—We note by the daily papers that the matter of the adoption of a high-pressure fire-fighting system is to be considered by your honorable body at a meeting to be held on the 10th inst., and as this is a matter in which the fire insurance companies doing business in this city are vitally interested, we beg to offer the following suggestions and remarks:

"1. You are doubtless aware that the proposed scheme is deficient from the standard recommended by Mr. Howe in the following respects:

"(a) Power will be obtained from only one source, viz. the B. C. Electric Railway Company.

"(b) Pumps are to be two in number and of 4,000 gallons daily capacity each.

"(c) The plan of mains leaves the following streets unprotected for in the business section, viz. Langley, Government (from Johnson to Broughton), Broad, Pigeon, Cormorant, Johnson, Yates, and Port. Whereas Mr. Howe recommended that pipe sizes be from 20 inches to 18 inches, as per plan sent to your honorable body on the 27th of January, the proposed plan allows for 12-inch and 8-inch mains only.

"(d) Pressure at pumps proposed is 150 pounds as against 250 pounds recommended by Mr. Howe.

"As regards power mentioned above under heading (a), we may say that we consider the fact that it will be obtained from one source only is a serious defect. It is a well-known fact that electric power is subject to interruptions and breakdowns, and added to that the fact that the power is entirely cut off every Sunday morning would render the high-pressure system absolutely useless during those hours. We quote from a letter just received from the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association at Montreal, as follows: 'No high-pressure system depending upon electric power can be considered to approach reliability unless it obtains its power from two entirely distinct sources situated in different localities, with duplicate supply wires from each laid underground, and power from both to be instantaneously available, and it is understood that even under such conditions it is queried by experts whether such a system is as good as a self-contained plant.'

"We understand that it would be feasible to provide another source of electric power from the city electric light station by installing therein a new generator. In Winnipeg the power is furnished by gas engines supplied from the city gas mains, and with a separate gasometer holding sufficient gas to run the pumps for ten hours. These two gas supplies are considered necessary.

"Electric power from one source only, with a reserve steam plant in which steam is constantly maintained, could be considered satisfactory from a power standpoint.

"Mr. Howe recommended a duplicate daily pumping capacity of 8,000,000 gallons, not necessarily two pumps of 4,000,000 gallons each, but preferably three of 3,000,000 gallons each. Proposed system provides for duplicate 4,000,000 gallon capacity, which, with the 2½-inch hose connections on hydrants and larger mains recommended by Mr. Howe, might not prove adequate.

"The plan of mains leaves the heart of the business section with the least protection. All streets in the business section should be provided with mains, and hydrants should be located not over 200 feet apart, and other particulars in regard to hydrants should be as per suggestion No. 5, page 7, of Mr. Howe's report.

"The large mains and 3½-inch hose with correspondingly large nozzles very high pressure are necessary, and we would therefore strongly recommend that 250 pounds pressure at the pumps be provided.

"We trust that your honorable body will adhere as closely as possible to the recommendations of Mr. Howe in providing fire protection for the city, not only in account of the substantial reduction in insurance rates which companies will undoubtedly grant upon completion of the improvements, but also as a means of securing immunity from such disastrous conflagrations as have visited this continent from time

to time. The amount of reduction in rates, we may say, will depend mainly upon how closely the protection provided approaches the standard outlined by Mr. Howe.

Subject Discussed.

Alderman Fullerton pointed out that the system proposed by the fire wardens would supply fourteen streams of water, which was the standard supply and would reach a fire within 200 feet. The wires could be laid underground. As regards pressure 80 to 100 pounds was sufficient to control any fire. 'We can only do what we can,' said the alderman. 'In the future we may lay down a system such as Mr. Howe proposes. But much as we desire a rebate on insurance rates it is more a matter of fire protection than an insurance question.'

Alderman Pauline stated that Mr. Howe's scheme was applicable to large cities where there were very high buildings. 'If we can secure this thing, we shall have accomplished something which will prevent the central part of the city from being swept away by fire.'

Ald. Hall considered the system a good one which 'will protect our city against conflagration and lower our rates.' He thought that extension along Government street in the direction of the mills would be an additional source of protection.

Referring to the power question Alderman Hall considered that part of the letter before the council had a good deal of force. There was a possibility of a breakdown and duplicating the power would make the system more reliable.

Ald. Mable also considered the single power a very serious defect. He suggested adding \$1,000 to the estimated cost for the purchase of a gasoline engine. 'A breakdown in the wires is not a supposition; it is a certainty,' he added.

Alderman Cleason pointed out that the city's most disastrous fires had both started in the neighborhood of the corner of Pembroke and Government street and provision should be made in the system to extend the pipes to the mills. The danger he considered 'a serious menace.'

Alderman Pauline had made a calculation which showed that the total amount of time lost in the past three years on account of a break-down has been only a quarter of a day. 'If we are safeguarding a city for 364 days we are taking a very small risk of a break-down,' he said.

Alderman Henderson pointed out that Mr. Howe recommended 20-inch pipes for a city of the size of Victoria. If that were so the city pipes must be quite inadequate he thought. He recommended the council to confine their action within reasonable limits with the 12-inch main, and extension made later on.

The fire wardens' report was finally adopted with the addition of an alternative plan.

The firewardens' report is as follows: That in accordance with the request of your council to secure an estimate of the cost of substituting a 12-inch main in place of proposed 8-inch main from Herald to Johnson on Government street, in connection with the proposed high pressure salt water system, here by present the following estimate of additional cost of 12-inch in place of 8-inch main from Herald to Johnson on Government street \$ 700

To continue 12-inch main through Government street, 1200 ft. of 12-inch main at \$1.75 per foot 2,100

Three extra hydrants and connection 800

Removal and replacing concrete 1,000

and paving 2,000

Sundries 500

\$9,000

Your committee would recommend that the following estimate of cost of high pressure salt water system be submitted for the city and that the council and that a by-law be placed before the ratepayers to raise the sum of \$64,000 for the following purposes:

To construct water mains 12 and 8-inch \$38,400

Two four-million electric pumps 12,000

Hydrants and valves 1,200

Removal and replacing concrete 1,000

and paving 2,000

Valves, gates, building and sundries 10,800

\$64,000

In addition to the above the fire wardens asked originally for \$25,000 to be used as follows: \$7,250 for the purchase of new chemical apparatus; \$5,000 for a new site and fire hall in the neighborhood of Douglas street and Buntin avenue; \$5,000 for a new fire hall in James Bay; \$2,500 for 2,500 feet of fire hose; \$500 for hydrants; \$2,500 for rebuilding the fire alarm system; \$2,500 for sundries. The council last night on the recommendation of Ald. Fullerton, chairman of the fire wardens, decided to cut the above amount by dropping the items for new hose and repair of the fire alarm system, the amounts for which will be taken from general revenue, leaving \$20,000 to be raised by by-law.

In discussing the fire wardens' report and the letter of Mr. Lawry, Ald. Fullerton stated that he was well aware that the proposed system was not as elaborate one as that suggested by

Robert Howe, but it would be laid with the idea of being further extended in the future. It had been stated that the mains in the system would be much smaller than those which Mr. Howe's system called for, but the figures secured showed that it would give the standard service, fourteen streams delivering 2,000 gallons per minute, and the enlarged pipe on Government street running from Herald to Broughton streets would meet one of Mr. Lawry's objections by providing the congested district along that thoroughfare with service. He doubted if the electric plant could be used at present as auxiliary power, though it might be made to do so in the future by being enlarged. With the 250 pounds pressure at the pumps as suggested by Mr. Howe, no two men, he stated, could handle a nozzle with such pressure, and there is no such thing as a 2½ inch hose. While all desired to see a reduction in the rates it should be borne in mind that it was not so much a question of rates as protection.

## NURSES GRADUATED

FROM ST. JOSEPH'S

Members of Class Presented With Their Diplomas Last Evening.

At St. Ann's academy last evening six nurses of the graduating class received their diplomas. The pupils of the convent, and a large number of visitors were present to hear the addresses and to witness the presentation. After several musical numbers had been given Dr. J. D. Helmcken delivered the following short address:

'Father Brabant, Ladies and Gentlemen—Nurses have been thrust upon me this evening in being asked to address you on this your graduation. It takes me back a good many years to my own. I still remember the feeling of exultation indeed, intoxication would be better to think that I was allowed to go out into the world and be a part of the big mechanism. Of course, I thought I knew it all, but alas! it was not very long before I found out differently. So I fully appreciate your feelings to-night. I know you all think you are perfect, and you are going to be great nurses, but remember that nursing in a hospital, where you have everything handy, and nursing in a private house are entirely different. You will have so much more to contend with, you will find many obstacles to overcome.

'You have joined one of the most important professions, and a profession most honorable—one that has done a great deal for suffering humanity, and a nobler one does not exist. You all have heard of Florence Nightingale, the pioneer of professional nurses, a noble example to all nurses.

'Your profession is to the medical man as the mate is to the captain of a ship—second-in-command, to carry out the orders of your superior—to carry them out in spite of any obstacle. To note and mark all changes in your charges and to be able to call attention of your captain to these changes.

'In the absence of the doctor, you are supreme, you are practically his 'locum tenens,' and you are responsible to the doctor, not to the patient. You must see that all orders are properly carried out. Remember, medical men will judge you by your work only. If you do not come up to the mark your chances of success are slim.

'What are your duties to your patients? When you enter a house on your professional duties, let them be professional duties. See all, hear all, and say nothing. Never mention outside what may have occurred in any patient's house. Never tell what disease your patient may have. Your position in that home is confidential—bust not the confidence. You will have to bear with many trials and tribulations, but you must bear all and all these with fortitude. Never criticize the medical man in attendance or his treatment. Don't tell your patients harrowing details of cases you have seen. Don't think only of the gain from your profession, but keep ever foremost in your mind the amount of good you can do your patient. You must be unselfish.

'You will have more satisfaction in seeing a patient improving under your gentle care, coming again from near death's door, returning to health, than in receiving the remuneration your services call for. What greater remuneration can you receive than the heartfelt gratitude of a family whose mother or father you have helped to save, or of that of a mother whose child you have helped to restore to her? You may take the example of some mothers who know not what sleep or rest means to save the lives of their little ones. Medical men meet with such cases. One of such I have just experienced. A mother whose little two-months-old baby was stricken with pneumonia did not take off her clothes for five days and nights, and the longest rest she had during that time was two hours. Her child is now well on the way to recovery. Is not such an example enough to make any nurse try to emulate such devotion? There, you will say, is the maternal love, but women—and I am sure nearly all women have that love for children—if they have not they should never be wives or mothers. Those who do not love children can have no true affection. You must love your profession as much as cases. One of such I have just experienced. A mother whose little two-months-old baby was stricken with pneumonia did not take off her clothes for five days and nights, and the longest rest she had during that time was two hours. Her child is now well on the way to recovery. Is not such an example enough to make any nurse try to emulate such devotion? There, you will say, is the maternal love, but women—and I am sure nearly all women have that love for children—if they have not they should never be wives or mothers. Those who do not love children can have no true affection. You must love your profession as much as cases. One of such I have just experienced. 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